

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1904.

Hon. John C. Chaney's Convention Address.

The address of John C. Chaney at the county convention Saturday was in part as follows:

If there ever was a time in the history of this country when there should be no interference with the policies upon which business is conducted that time is 1904. Everybody is prosperous and comparatively happy. A large measure of success is measured out to everyone. The industrious and frugal are laying up something for the rainy day. Money is in everybody's pocket. Good wages prevail. The dinner pail is full this time, and has been full ever since William McKinley wrote his name to the tariff law which now obtains.

The Republican party in these seven years has magnified its record of former years. It has paid close attention to those details which relate to individual success.

The great combines which sought to gain advantage over the common citizen through their money have been curbed in their unholy ambitions, and made, in many instances, to disgorge their gluttony.

The labor laws have more than ever dignified labor, and elevated the standard of citizenship. The Republican party has sought to establish equality by elevating the humblest man to the position of the highest.

Having accomplished these great results, the party promises further victories for the people by the continuance of these policies, and zealously striving to improve upon the present.

"The possession of a route for an isthmian canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by a canal is at last begun" and its results to our commerce must be satisfactory to an extreme degree.

Our position in the Philippines, involving troublesome and vexed problems at first, is the forerunner of a great Pacific commerce through which we shall command a large share of the trade in the far east.

The canal will bring New York and Boston, Charleston and New Orleans as near to Hong Kong and Yokahoma as San Francisco and Tacoma, and the Pacific coast will rank as a near neighbor to Liverpool and Amsterdam.

The result of the policies and achievements of the Republican party will be to avoid all industrial depressions in the future; for it will give us a steady and sure market for the surplus output of our factories, and the workingmen of America will prosper ever more beyond the keenest imagination. It will discount the possibilities of panics and render money making and money getting easier and safer. The road to wealth is said to be as plain as the road to mill—it consists in spending less than you earn. The chances of success are always good when the opportunities of individual achievement are most widely distributed and placed within easy reach of all. The government will avoid stagnation of business by enabling our people to reach a hungry market which the far east affords.

So long as the furnace and the factory can sell their products good wages will be commanded by the workingman; and so long as the workingman is well paid, just so long will the farmer find eager purchasers for the products of the garden and field, and the stock-raiser will secure top prices for his beef and pork.

These things are sure to come with the industrial awakening in the far east, and we are there with our wares and are now selling ahead of everybody else.

As a proof of all this—our foreign trade at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, showed a surplus of exports over imports of \$470,000,000; and our general income exceeded our expenses by \$9,000,000.

In spite of the \$50,000,000, we paid out on account of the Panama canal we have a net surplus in the treasury of \$161,000,000. The field is as clear as the light of truth can make it.

The past is here. The future

is here. Today emphasizes yesterday, and tomorrow emphasizes today. The Chicago convention nominated more than a candidate. It nominated a president.

He has done well in the great office as McKinley's successor, and will do better as his own successor.

He believes in the soldiers of Abraham Lincoln. The time has come when the Union soldier should have a service pension. It was most gratifying that the pension office fixed the age of judicial disability at 62, the age at which the officers of the army may be retired. There never was any good reason for officers of the army to be favored above the private soldier, and President Roosevelt has eliminated the distinction by the recent order.

Roosevelt is more democratic than Parker. He will make a better president than Parker, for his sympathies suit our western ways. Parker breathes the atmosphere of Wall street, and thrives on the friendship of the trusts and combines which Roosevelt has antagonized. Moreover Mr. Parker is not the genuine candidate of the democracy, for had he expressed the views embraced in his telegram to the St. Louis convention before his nomination he would not have received the nomination. It is rumored now that in his letter of acceptance, in order to satisfy certain moneyed interests in New York, he will modify the St. Louis platform on the tariff. He assumes to be the dictator of his party rather than its servant. Such a man if made President of the United States would be the master of the people.

Roosevelt abides the will of the Chicago convention, and will reflect the will of the people when elected to the great office.

Senator Fairbanks is good timber for Vice President. He is acknowledged on all hands as fit to be President. His exalted character, exceptional ability and wide experience in statesmanship fit him for the great office of Vice President. He is the business men, and the staunch supporter of labor's rights.

Ex-Senator Davis, on the Democratic ticket is no match for our illustrious fellow citizen.

Our platform expresses the meritorious consideration of the country's needs and our candidates will enforce it to the letter.

SULLIVAN MAN MADE VICTIM OF LAND SWINDLE

Name Of John C. Chaney Forged To Deeds But Court Restores Farm Title.

The press of the State on yesterday carried a general news item in reference to an attempted farm swindle in which John C. Chaney, of this city, was the victim, but on account of the local interest the Times here presents the details.

John C. Chaney, of this place, owns a fine farm near Fort Wayne, in Allen County, Indiana. This farm has been in the Chaney family since 1854. It was the old Chaney Homestead. On June the 18th, 1924, the names of John C. Chaney and Ella M. Chaney, his wife, were forged to a purported deed to this land to one Jacob N. Hulce, of Grant County, Indiana, and the deed bore the acknowledgement of a Notary Public in Indianapolis. Three days later, on June 21st, Jacob N. Hulce and his wife conveyed this land to a person who called himself Elmore T. Morelock. These deeds were both made in June, but were not taken to the Recorder of Allen County to be recorded until February the 28th, 1925. They were taken to the Recorder by the man who called himself Morelock with the instructions to the Recorder that the Recorder send the deeds to Morelock at some distant city. On March 23rd, 1925, a purported deed was made from Elmore T. Morelock to one William C. Bales. This was not recorded until October 7th, 1925. On October 16th, 1925, William C. Bales and Mary E. Bales, his wife, conveyed this land to

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SULLIVAN MAN

(Continued from page one)

Cary C. Farris, of Grant County, Indiana. It was at this time when Mr. Farris attempted to take possession of the farm that Mr. Chaney first found out the swindle.

Mr. Chaney immediately filed suit to cancel the deeds and Quiet Title to his land in the Allen County Superior Court at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Cary fought the suit claiming that he had paid a valuable consideration and attempted to hold the land. It is generally conceded that Cary was an innocent victim.

The case was tried last Friday, at Fort Wayne, and Mr. Chaney was successful in proving that the purported deed from himself and his wife was a forgery, and the court found that the farm belonged to Mr. Chaney and his title to same was quieted and the deeds cancelled and set aside. The farm has a fair market value of \$25,000.00. Jacob N. Hulce is dead and Morelock has disappeared and cannot be found. Mr. Chaney has both State and Federal authorities investigating the matter and will do all in his power to bring the guilty parties to justice. The Notary Public in Indianapolis whose name appeared on the Chaney deed said that she did not take the acknowledgement of Mr. and Mrs. Chaney, and that her name was also forged. Lee F. Bays of this city was the attorney for Mr. Chaney.

CHANNEY HAS SUBSTITUTE FOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

**Would Re-establish the Old Tonnage
Custom Act, Says He.**

Representative Chaney of Indiana has a substitute for ship-subsidy which he thinks will accomplish quite as much toward building up the American Merchant marine without the drain on the treasury which the subsidy scheme involves.

"I am in favor," said he, "of re-establishing the old tonnage custom act. If goods are shipped to this country in foreign vessels we should impose a tonnage customs on them. If they are shipped in our own vessels let them come in free. That, I think, will restore or increase our merchant marine and do it without taxing the treasury of the United States. I do not look with favor on a ship-subsidy bill. I think we can get along without it."

SULLIVAN MAN CONCERNED IN MEXICAN MINE RIOT

Former Congressman John C. Chaney
in Group of Five Driven From
Possessions by Rebels.

SULLIVAN, Ind., March 1.—(Special.)—A news article stating that five Americans from Indianapolis, interested in the San Miguel Mining Company in Jelisco, Mexico, had been driven away from their mine by Mexican rebels, concerns the following party, who left Indianapolis Feb. 18 on a tour of inspection: Ed J. Robinson and J. H. Gabbert of Indianapolis, G. C. Bergman of New York, Thomas New of Greenfield and former Congressman John C. Chaney of Sullivan. In addition to these men the following have been at the mine for about a month: Colonel New of Greenfield, Capt. James Henry of Gosport, E. H. Huff of Shirley and Hugh McClellan, superintendent.

In response to a telegram today, Samuel E. Magill, United States consul at Guadalajara, replies that he has received no further news of the party, but believes them to be safe, and has caused a company of Federal soldiers to be sent to protect them.

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Otto Spengler, Director

352 Third Ave., New York

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New York American

March - 1912

Ex-Congressman Seized by Mexican Rebels

Held Captive for a While and Released, but Wife Has State Department Make Inquiries.

Washington, March 2.—Former Congressman John C. Chaney, of Sullivan, Ind., a member of the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, was captured and held prisoner for some time in Mexico by the insurrectos, but later was released.

Mrs. Chaney to-day visited the State Department in an effort to have the Government ascertain what had become of Mr. Chaney since his release.

She had received word he had been set free, but the message contained no other information.

The State Department sent instructions to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City to make every effort to ascertain whether Mr. Chaney is safe.

CHANNEY IS SAFE
IN MEXICO, IS
WORD RECEIVED

Special Correspondence.

Sullivan, Ind., March 4.—Messages Monday from former Rep. John Chaney and other Indians who are interested in the San Miguel Mining company in Mexico say they are safe and have averted trouble with the Mexican rebels. Reports reaching here previously said that Chaney and others had been captured by the rebels, but were later released.

MEXICAN REBELS EVICT INDIANAPOLIS MINERS

Five Americans Driven From Ebutla
Property—Were at San Miguel
Shaft.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, February 27.—Samuel E. Magill, United States consul here, has been notified that five American citizens interested in the San Miguel Mining Company, an Indianapolis concern, have been driven from the property near Ebutla by Mexican rebels. No details have reached here. The party was on a tour of inspection.

U. S. CITIZENS IN MEXICO ARE WARNED BY TAFT

President Issues Proclamation
Calling on Americans to Avoid
Showing Partisanship.

ACTION IS TAKEN FOLLOWING
SPECIAL CABINET MEETING

Ambassador Wilson Instructed to
Advise Americans in Peril
to Cross Border.

WASHINGTON, March 2. — The gravity of the situation in Mexico caused President Taft today to issue a proclamation virtually warning American citizens from entering that country and those now resident there to leave when conditions threaten to become intolerable. The decision to issue such a warning was reached at a special meeting of the Cabinet.

The proclamation was augmented by a telegram addressed by the State Department to Ambassador Wilson in the City of Mexico. The ambassador was instructed to inform Americans in peril to withdraw across the border, leaving their effects in the care of the nearest United States consul. Copies of the telegram were sent also to all consular agents.

The President's utterance, it was explained, was in no sense a recognition of the revolutionary movement in the sister republic to the south. Neither was it to be looked upon as a declaration of neutrality. It was declared the utterance was solely a warning to Americans to avoid anything that might savor of partisanship in the existing state of affairs.

The proclamation which is interpreted further as an expression of this country's intention to avoid by every possible means any chance of intervention, is as follows:

Text of Proclamation.

"Whereas, Serious disturbances and forcible resistance to the authorities of the established government exist in certain portions of Mexico; and

"Whereas, Under these conditions it is the duty of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States to refrain from the commission of acts prohibited by the law thereto relating and subversive of the tranquillity of a country with which the United States is at peace; and

"Whereas, The laws of the United States prohibit under such circumstances all persons within and subject to their jurisdiction from taking part contrary to said laws in any such disturbances adversely to such established government; and

"Whereas, By express enactment, if two or more persons conspire to commit an offense against the United States any act of one conspirator to effect the object of such conspiracy renders all the conspirators liable to fine and imprisonment; and

"Whereas, There is reason to believe that citizens of the United States and others within their jurisdiction failed to apprehend the meaning and operation of the applicable laws as authoritatively interpreted and may be misled into participation in transactions which are violations of said laws and which will render them liable to the severe penalties provided for such violations;

"Now, therefore, in recognition of the laws governing and controlling in such matters as well as in discharge of the obligations of the United States towards a friendly country, and as a measure of precaution, and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties;

Warning Is Issued.

"I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to and hereby warn them that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of such laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same, and finally I do hereby give notice that all persons owing allegiance to the United States who may take part in the disturbances now existing in Mexico unless in the necessary defense of their persons, or property, or who shall otherwise engage in acts subversive of the tranquillity of that country, will do so at their peril and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the appropriate legal consequences of their acts insofar as such consequences are in accord with equitable justice and humanity and the enlightened principles of international law."

The instructions to Ambassador Wilson, which were duplicated to the United States consuls, follow:

"Referring to all recent telegraphic correspondence, you are now instructed in your discretion to inform Americans that the embassy deems it its duty to advise them to withdraw from any particular localities, where conditions or prospects of lawlessness so threaten personal safety as to make withdrawal the part of common prudence, specifying

WABASH RIVER MEETING DRAWS STRONG SUPPORT



Six notables present at the Wabash River improvement organization convention held yesterday at the Shrine Temple in North Seventh street. They are, from left to right, Judge James Piety, United States Senator James E. Watson, John C. Chaney, former congressman of Second Indiana District; Congressman Noble J. Johnson, Fifth Indiana Congressional District; Mayor Ora D. Davis of Terre Haute and Ewing Emison of Vincennes.

Thursday (Star 7 H)

Nov 15 - 1928

Milwaukee

SATURDAY, MAR

HELD A PRISONER
BY MEXICAN REVOLT

DOWN TOWN CORNER

SEND A DELEGATE

Daily News

CH 9, 1912.



JOHN C. CHANEY
and his WIFE
CHARLES E. SWINE

Mrs. John C. Chaney has asked the state department at Washington to locate her husband, the former congressman from Indiana, who is believed to be a prisoner in the hands of Mexican insurgents. He went to Mexico some time ago with eight other men. Mrs. Chaney received a report that they were captured by a rebel force, and has had no word from her husband since.

RECEIVED
MARCH 9 1912
MILWAUKEE NEWS

CHANEY DESCRIBES ATTACK OF BANDITS

Former Congressman Says Mexican Brigands Came to Mine for Robbery.

SULLIVAN, Ind., March 7.—(Special.)—Letters have been received here from John C. Chaney of this city, former congressman, who was reported to be in the hands of Mexican bandits with a number of other Indiana people near Ejutilla, Mexico. Mr. Chaney's letter states that bandits came to the gold mine presumably to rob them of the money they had for the miners' pay.

Mr. Chaney and his party were then en route to the mine on horses and mules and Maj. J. R. Henry and the superintendent of the mine had left the mine to meet them and had taken the money to be used in paying the miners, with them. This averted the robbery and possible trouble with the Mexicans.

Mr. Chaney further states that his party encountered no bandits en route. They had equipped themselves with six revolvers, one rifle, six shotguns and 700 rounds of ammunition.

Now that John C. Chaney has been released by that prowling band of Mexican rebels, we'll not be surprised to hear of the Mexican Veteran's indorsing his candidacy for Governor of Indiana.

CHANEY AWAITING NEWS.

Former Congressman Has Mining Interests in Mexico.

John C. Chaney, formerly congressman from the Second district, is anxiously watching the Mexican situation because of extensive financial investments he and a group of Indiana capitalists have in the state of Jalisco, of which the city of Guadalajara is the capital.

Mr. Chaney was at the Hotel Severin Tuesday waiting for dispatches from his interests. He is president of the San Maguel Gold Mining Company. E. J. Robinson, of Indianapolis, is secretary, and Captain James R. Henry is treasurer. The company's mines are within fifty miles of Villa's recent operations. In the last two years the company has spent \$90,000 for equipment. Recent dispatches from the superintendent of mines, a Mexican, warned the company that the property probably would be destroyed.

Thrilling Times For Sullivan Man Among Mexicans



FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND
MRS. CHANEY.

Special Correspondence.

Sullivan, Ind., March 8.—Fear that former Congressman John C. Chaney, of Sullivan, was a prisoner of bandits in Ejutilla, Mex., where he has mining interests has been dispelled by letters received by Mrs. Chaney which contradict a previous report that Chaney and other Indians had been robbed and were being held captives by the outlaws.

Chaney and other members of the party narrowly escaped the bandits who visited the mine presumably to rob them of money to pay the miners. He was on his way to the mine at the time and the men who had the miners' pay had left before the bandits arrived. The robbers were not encountered by any members of the party.

Thank Rev. 3-8-1912

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MARCH 10 1912

RE HAUTE TRIBUNE

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

FOUR

*Ex-Representative
Prisoner In Mexico*



JOHN C. CHANEY
and his WIFE
© HARRIS E. LEWIS

Mrs. John C. Chaney recently asked the state department at Washington to locate her husband, the former congressman from Indiana, who was believed to be a prisoner in the hands of Mexican insurgents. He went to Mexico some time ago with eight other men from Indianapolis. Mrs. Chaney received a report that they were captured by a rebel force, but since has received word that he is safe. The Chaneys live in Sullivan.

MEXICAN REBELS HOLD CHANNEY AS PRISONER

Insurrectos Later Release
Former Congressman But In-
cident Causes Alarm.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Former Congressman John C. Chaney of Sullivan, Ind., a member of the Fifty-Ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, was captured and held prisoner for some time in Mexico by the insurrectos, but later was released. Mrs. Chaney today visited the state department in an effort to have the government ascertain what had become of Mr. Chaney since his release. She had received word he had been set free, but the message contained no other information.

The state department sent instructions to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City to make every effort to ascertain whether Mr. Chaney is safe.

The former congressman had gone to Mexico with five other men, two from New York, to investigate some mine properties. Whether the other men also are held by the rebels has not been learned.

The information concerning Mr. Chaney came from Guadalajara. It was stated he had been visiting the San Miguel mine, about 75 miles from Queretaro in the state of that name. United States Consul Samuel E. Magill had telegraphed the information to Sullivan, Ind., Mr. Chaney's home, and from there it was forwarded to Mrs. Chaney here. Others in the American party of seven were Major James Henry, General New of Greenville, Ind., and a Mr. Robinson of Indianapolis.

REPORT SAYS CHANEY IS SAFE.

Sets at Rest Worry As to Fate of
Former Congressman.

SULLIVAN, Ind., March 2.—(Special.)—Word was received here today that John C. Chaney of Sullivan and a number of other Indiana men, who are interested in the San Miguel Mining Company at Jelisco, Mexico, who are now at the mine, are all well and have averted the trouble from the revolutionists.

Apprehension was felt for their safety on account of a dispatch a few days ago stating that they had been driven from the property by revolutionists. The property they are interested in is a gold mine, which they began to operate only a short time ago.

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NEW YORK WORLD

1912

CHANNEY, ONCE IN CONGRESS, CAPTIVE OF MEXICAN REBELS

Wife Appeals to State Department
Because Nothing Has
Been Heard of Him
Since His Release.

PRESIDENT ISSUES A FLIGHT PROCLAMATION.

Tells of Neutrality and Warns
Americans to Leave if There
Is Any Danger.

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AMERICANS TOLD TO FLEE DANGER

President Issues Neutrality Proclamation and Gives Warning.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Taft to-day, following a conference with several of his Cabinet, issued a proclamation adjuring all Americans to refrain from participating in any way in the rebellion in Mexico.

After setting forth the situation in that country and explaining the Neutrality law and those governing foreign residents in Mexico, the proclamation says:

"I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to, and do hereby warn them that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of such laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same; and, finally, I do hereby give notice that all persons owing allegiance to the United States who may take part in the disturbances now existing in Mexico, unless in the necessary defense of their persons or property, or who shall otherwise engage in acts subversive of the tranquility of that country, will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the appropriate legal consequences of their acts, in so far as such consequences are in accord with equitable justice and humanity and the enlightened principles of international law."

Ambassador's Instructions.

The instructions to Ambassador Wilson, which were duplicated to the United States Consuls, follow:

"Referring to all recent telegraphic correspondence, you are now instructed in your discretion to inform Americans that the Embassy deems it its duty to advise them to withdraw from any particular localities where conditions or prospects of lawlessness so threaten personal safety as to make withdrawal the part of common prudence, specifying localities, if any, from which withdrawal may at any time seem advisable and stating that in any such cases consuls may take such charge of abandoned effects as may be possible under the circumstances."

State Department officials insisted that the issue of the proclamation and the despatch of telegrams were not the result of startling or sensational developments to-day in the Mexican situation. It in no way recognizes the belligerency of the rebels. This is the view of the State Department:

"It is merely an admonition and warning to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States and to American citizens generally to obey carefully and strictly the law of the United States and hold themselves wholly aloof from all participation of whatever kind in the present disturbance in Mexico."

The action of the President was the result of a general report made to him by the American Ambassador in Mexico City and American Consuls throughout Mexico for which the President issued a call several days ago.

Note to Foreign Powers.

Prior to issuing the proclamation and note of warning the President through the Secretary of State informed the German, French, English and Spanish authorities here of his action. It was explained to these representatives that while this Government would do all in its power to protect the subjects of the countries represented by the Ambassadors, the personal protection of the lives of their subjects is one with which their Governments will have to deal. No agreement was reached whereby proclamations similar to the one issued by President Taft are to be issued by the other nations with interests in Mexico.

INDIANA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
GREEN LAUREL, INDIANA

Ex-Representative Had Been Captured by Insurrectos.

Former Representative John C. Chaney of Sullivan, Ind., a member of the 59th and 60th congresses, was captured and held prisoner for some time in Mexico by the insurgents, but later was released. Mrs. Chaney yesterday visited the State Department in an effort to have the government ascertain what had become of Mr. Chaney since his release.

She had received word he had been set free, but the message contained no further information. The State Department sent instructions to Ambassador Willson at Mexico City to make every effort to ascertain whether Mr. Chaney was safe.

The former representative had gone to Mexico with five other men, two from New York, to investigate some mine pro-

Star March 3rd

REBEL REINFORCEMENT SENT TO RECAPTURE CITY SOUTH OF JUAREZ.

REBEL REINFORCEMENT SENT

EL PASO, March 4.—With General Pascual Orozco, now at the head of a rebel force in control of Chihuahua and a large force of federals under Colonel Pancho Villa, preparing to attack again, one thousand Vasquista troops from Juarez today started to the relief of Orozco.

Telegrams received in Juarez by General Salazar and other Vasquista leaders, declare that Orozco held the city of Chihuahua against two fierce attacks by Villa yesterday and last night. In the first engagement thirty-five are known to have been killed.

The first battle lasted between three and four hours. Villa arrived on the outskirts of Chihuahua with seven hundred federal troops at daylight yesterday and immediately sent an officer in to demand Orozco to turn the city over to him.

Orozco refused point blank and Villa at once opened his attack. For three hours Villa pressed the garrison hard, but at the end of the time after he had been repulsed repeatedly with heavy loss, he withdrew his troops into the open country and left Orozco in complete control.

Anxiety Over Americans.

There is considerable alarm here over the fate of Americans near Chihuahua. Pamphlets were circulated in Juarez, last night and today denouncing Americans in unmeasured terms and declaring President Taft's proclamation of Saturday was really issued to get the Americans out of Mexico before United States troops crossed the border.

Meanwhile trouble is feared over the action of rebel leaders Campa and Salazar for arresting and holding in prison Father Pinto, a Jesuit priest and an American citizen. After the priest had preached in a mission at Juarez yesterday the rebels arrested him and demanded that he pay them \$3,000. The priest sent for Mayor Kelly, Sheriff Edwards and Chief of Police Davis, of El Paso, who effected his release when Kelley compromised the matter by paying \$100 personally to Campa.

Indianapolis Times March 4th

BETWEEN THE LINES

Of Taft's Message a Threat of Intervention Is Read.

Mexico City, Mexico, March 3.—Publication to-day of the Taft proclamation and the statement issued by Ambassador Willson, operated to calm the aroused fears of foreigners in the capital to a large extent.

Many, however, chose to read between the lines of the declaration a hidden message which they interpreted as possibly the most pointed warning that could come out of Washington at this time that intervention would likely follow a continuance of the disorders. The warning has had the effect of causing many wavering ones of leaving the country. Visitors are cutting their stays short and scores of residents, who for weeks have been keyed up to a high tension by the progress of events, have announced their intention to go at the first moment when accommodations can be had, by train or steamer.

Members of other foreign colonies than the American evinced keen interest in the proclamation, apparently considering that their status in this country would be practically on a par with that of Americans in the event of serious disorders and not a few of these will doubtless join the exodus.

Reports reaching here by way of Durango state that the mining properties at Velardena and Guanacevi have been the objects of attacks by bandits, who have demanded and obtained sums of money on the threat of demolishing mills and other property of mining companies.

Relief for Torreon has been sent from Monterey in the form of additional troops, newly-armed volunteer soldiers and 10 car loads of corn. As railroad connection with Torreon has not been re-established, it is doubtful if the food supply will reach its destination.

Much concern is felt over the situation in the state of Vera Cruz. The gunboat Progresso has been sent from Vera Cruz harbor to Tuxpan, where rebels have been attempting to take possession of important properties of the Fubero oil fields for several days.

The vicinity of Tonalá, in Southern Oaxaca, is said to be in the hands of a party of rebels.

Activity of the Federals has scattered the Zapatista bands in Morelos.

INDIANA MEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE MEXICAN REBELS

Former Congressman Chaney, Report Says, Was Captured, but Later Released by Revolutionists.

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Indiana Men Safe.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

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TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
Daily and Sunday. Established 1894.

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Terre Haute, Ind.

Only newspaper in Terre Haute having
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service.

Telephones—Business Department
both phones 378, Editorial Department
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BOOSTING THE WABASH.

"I pledge you this: There will be no man in congress, or out of it, who will do more, so far as my ability is measured, than I will to secure for the improvement of the Wabash river all that is fondly hoped for by the Terre Haute Commercial club and by the people of my own district who are in sympathy with every effort made by you in an attempt to secure any appropriation necessary to make the improvement."

With these ringing words, Congressman Martin D. Foster, of Olney, Ill., speaking at the annual dinner of the Commercial club, Thursday night, gave the pledge that binds together two great states in the common cause of improvement of the Wabash river in particular, and of deep waterways generally, wherever they will be of benefit to commerce.

The speaker further showed the friendly feeling of the sister state of Hoosierdom when he said:

"I thank the Lord God Almighty that in his wisdom he placed Illinois so near Indiana."

Congressman Foster's whole address, as did those of the other speakers, not only echoed the slogan of the evening, improvement of waterways, but gave evidence of the hearty co-operation that may be expected from all over this section of the country.

The report of A. Herz, president of the club, which reviewed the prosperity of Terre Haute, its wonderful growth during the past year, both in trade, new industries and population, as well as gave a glowing prospect for the coming year, formed a fitting incentive for the talks that followed.

Congressman Ralph W. Moss, of the Fifth Indiana district, spoke most truthfully when he said:

"Equal opportunity to men and to communities means that commerce shall be a means to develop the industries and the resources of the whole nation and not of a section."

He had previously shown that the food products, raised in his district, were not sufficient to supply even the needs of the city of Terre Haute, but that the vast, the practically unexhaustible supplies of coal and clay, were not only more than sufficient for home consumption, but ample for the use of a nation, and that the output of clay was in demand all over the world.

He occasioned some surprise when he stated that there had not been a survey of the Wabash river for twenty-five years, and that recent reports of government engineers were based on that survey, while, as a matter of fact, the resources of the Wabash valley had at that time not been unearthed. He continued that since the taking of that survey, "brick which are rebuilding the city of San Francisco are burned on the banks of the Wabash; our building blocks go to Omaha and Kansas City to erect their vast cold storage plants; our clay products go to the isthmus to help construct the Panama canal; our brick pave the streets of a hundred cities and our sewers and conduits are standard wares in every well-sorted stock of merchandise. Products of our fertile valley are shipped to the four quarters of the globe."

That gives the present-day condition exactly. Before congress takes hasty action, there should be a new survey. Members should familiarize themselves with the conditions as they exist today, not take the figures of primitive days, made with crude and usually inaccurate instruments as a basis of opinion on the needs of a rapidly developing section of the country.

Former Congressman John E. Chaney went beyond the Wabash and mentioned also the Ohio and Mississippi valleys in the same strain. He called attention to the waste in river improvements in the past, because of inaccurate surveys and a misunderstanding of the needs of communities to be benefitted, as well as the lack of sufficient funds. He made the point that the facilities of the railroad end with its terminals, while there is no limit to the facilities of water transportation. He held that it made no difference whether government engineers make report of the resources of this particular section or not—the improvement was necessary and should be made as quickly as possible.

Another point in the speeches of the evening proved unusually well taken. Cullop and others dealt with the con-

servation of forests, especially at the headquarters of streams, in order to preserve the sources of water supply. To this, also, the influence of those present was heartily pledged.

Congressman Cullop's warning against a possible assault by the railroads on deep waterway traffic, through rate cutting and unjust discrimination, showed the necessity of state regulation and did just what the meeting was designed to do—made the banqueters sit up. They were made to realize that the mere matter of digging a channel is not all. There are other problems, the solution of which must go hand in hand with the problem of canalization. A rational discussion of these things NOW, as suggested by Mr. Cullop, will save vexatious delay and sore disappointment in the days to come.

There was a sanity pervading the addresses of the evening that showed enthusiasm tempered with logic and good common sense. Moss, Foster, Cullop and Chaney, as men honored above their neighbors by a seat in congress, pledged their hearty co-operation with the plain citizens of Terre Haute looking toward the opening of a great roadway to the ocean. It is a good omen when reason takes its seat in the councils of any section and the object sought is pursued along definite and rational lines. Out of the mouths of the distinguished men present at the dollar dinner wisdom was spoken that shall stand as a pillar of fire to guide the boosters of the Wabash on to a happy consummation of an epochal project.

Think out first a line of action and then strike, and strike hard, was the sentiment of a memorable evening.

GET TOGETHER!

THINK!

ACT!

Listening to the speeches, noting the enthusiasm, believing, as The Tribune does, in the increased future prosperity of the Wabash valley, there is but one conclusion:

When congress shall have been awakened to the possibilities of this river, immortalized in story and exalted in song, the merchant princes and the captains of industry of the Wabash valley shall float unvexed their argosies on the deep waters of the Wabash river down to the Ohio, on to the gulf, through the Panama canal and into the arms of an awakening orient.

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STATESMEN GIVE IMPETUS TO WATERWAYS PROJECT

Talks Brighten Prospects for Wabash's Improvement

BY RALPH W. MOSS.

I am in hearty sympathy with the national movement to improve our rivers and other natural resources. The one great obstacle to this work is the prejudice and set-minds of our army engineers.

BY WILLIAM A. CULLOP.

The project to improve the Wabash river is old, but it is more necessary and more feasible today than ever before. However, as long as there is no legislation controlling the railroads wholly within one state, the steamboat traffic will not be successful.

BY JOHN C. CHANEY.

We must find an economical and lasting system for improving our waterways, and then pursue that system to a finality. We do not need the rivers as a substitute for railroads, but as a supplement.

BY MARTIN D. FOSTER.

Terre Haute looks good to us Illinois people. We are in hearty sympathy with your movement to improve the waterways system. No member of congress will go farther toward improving the Wabash river and all other interests of this valley than I.

BY GEORGE W. FARIS.

No better place could have been chosen in which to hold this important "boosters' session" than Terre Haute, which is situated in the very heart of the rich Wabash valley.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1909.

As Seen at the Waterway Banquet



STATESMEN GIVE IMPETUS TO WATERWAYS PROJECT

Continued From Page 1.

George W. Faris, who took the floor in the capacity of toastmaster. He said:

"Our purpose of meeting here tonight is to consider the improvement of the inland waterways of the United States. This is a project which has been considered by the greatest minds of the nation and has been proclaimed by our president as not only worthy of the consideration of congress, but a splendid policy to be adopted by the United States government. I deem it a happy accident that the city of Terre Haute should be chosen for this great meeting, located as it is in the very heart of the rich and beautiful Wabash valley. I am glad to be here and wish to say that I am in hearty accord with the movement for the consideration of which we are here assembled."

Mr. Faris then introduced, with laudatory remarks, the first speaker of the evening, Congressman Ralph W. Moss, who said:

Standing here among my constituents I feel that it is not necessary to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the great national movement to improve our inland waterways, and to utilize, as well as to conserve, to the largest practical degree, the natural resources of our continent. Our people favor this policy because they are patriotic and truly believe that it is a duty which we owe to the future as well as to the present. If we cared to be selfish, if our whole thought concerning public policy were confined to our own territory and to the well-being of our own people, we could recite the fact that we live in the manufacturing belt of the United States. That territory which lies north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and east of the Mississippi, comprises less than one-seventh of the area of continental United States; yet it contains more than one-half of the population of our country.

Within this comparatively small portion of our country 77 per cent of total manufacturing are produced; more than 80 per cent of the total salaries and wages of manufacturing are paid; and more than 60 per cent of the total assessed value of real estate and personal property exists.

If this section were to be wholly isolated from the world and were thus compelled to live upon its own resources, the present volume of production of our farms and food lots would not feed our people; nor would our mines and forests supply raw materials for our manufacturing plants. Omitting the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, and less than 12 per cent of the beef cattle in the United States would be found within our territory; 83 per cent of the hogs and sheep and 89 per cent of the horses and mules would grow in outside states. We do not grow enough grain in this congressional district to feed our population and to supply the demand from the merchants of the city of Terre Haute; while every year a larger and still larger percentage of our coal output will go to feed the fires in the great steel mills which are springing up like magic along the northern boundary of our great and growing state. Of necessity, the lines of transportation must lead from the mine and the farm to the centers of life and industry; and so I repeat, that if we are controlled by our own selfishness, we could look with some degree of satisfaction to that transportation system which is concentrating the wealth and population of our nation within our own borders—a system which has already concentrated more than one-half of our population and 69 per cent of our assessed valuation in less than one-seventh of our national territory.

Fortunately, such results can appeal only to him who covets his neighbor's goods. Equal opportunity to men and to communities means that commerce shall be a means to develop the in-

dustries and resources of the whole nation and not of a section. To such a policy, good men are all agreed; and I feel fully justified in pledging the vote and influence of this congressional district in support of any measures well calculated to bring about such results.

Our natural pathway to the ocean is down the Wabash; and it is economically folly to freight our wares over the Appalachian mountains to reach that sea whose waters really flow idly along the streets of our city, and washes boundaries of our farms and factories. And strangely enough, the largest difficulty in our way is the prejudice and set opinions of the army engineers, the servants of the people in this instance have created difficulties instead of removing those which are really present in the case. We are bluntly told by these authorities that the grandchildren of the present generation will be busy talking about the improvement of the Wabash river. Our army engineers have no good reason to boast of their record in connection with the supervision and control of our internal waterways. Under their supervision, the mouth of the Mississippi became choked with mud; and for thirty years no vessel drawing sixteen feet of water could go from New Orleans to the gulf without striking the bottom. This condition of our river was one of the really potent causes which induced the nation to subsidize railroads to carry our inland freight to the ocean, instead of floating it down our splendid rivers, as nature planned for us to do. To remedy this condition, to give an outlet for seagoing vessels to reach the gulf, our army engineers had no project to propose except to dig a canal, parallel to the lower, manifestly absurd; that congress refused to give it serious consideration.

It remained for the genius of James Buchanan Eads, a civilian, who had not even the advantage of attending a school of engineering, but whose professional knowledge had been gained from books which were borrowed from his employer, to solve the problem and to demonstrate what a dollar will do when spent under practical supervision. The estimated cost of the southwest pass jetties, presented to congress by a board of army engineers, convened for that purpose, was \$10,000,000; yet his plain man of the people accepted a contract to do this work for \$5,250,000, guaranteeing a channel 30 feet in depth and 330 feet in width. And though he was without sufficient capital, and was forced to borrow money at 10 per cent interest and guarantee 100 per cent in profits, he redeemed every stipulation to the government and every promise to his creditors.

It has been twenty-five years since a survey of the upper Wabash river has been made; and all estimates are based on the tonnage then available. Within that period, Terre Haute has trebled its population. Vast coal deposits have been discovered and are now contributing their tonnage to commerce; our clays and shales are being manufactured and the products shipped to the four quarters of the globe. Brick which are rebuilding the city of San Francisco are burned on the banks of the Wabash; our building blocks go to Omaha and Kansas City to erect their vast cold storage plants; our clay products go to the isthmus to help construct the Panama canal; our brick pace the streets of a hundred cities and our sewers and conduits are standard wares in every well assorted stock of merchandise.

Under these changed conditions, we should ask for a new survey and a new judgment from those in authority. Merchants should come forward with the facts of their business and assist in compiling the information concerning our commerce; and the result is inevitable. Prejudice, founded upon ignorance, will give away to a presentation founded upon truth; and the truth is, that the country adjoining the Wabash river is the most productive agricultural section, the richest mining region, the best manufacturing portion and supplies the largest commerce of any region in the United States. Here is a work in which we may all unite in doing, and a work which only a portion cannot do well. The sentiments expressed here tonight is a guarantee that your delegation in congress will meet the merchants, miners and farmers of the valley more than half way in any effort to secure just recognition from the central authority in Washington.

I congratulate the Commercial club and the merchants of Terre Haute for the interest and ability they have shown in their campaign of education in the interest of the Wabash valley. I am proud to represent such a constituency; and I wish to express my deep feeling of personal obligation to my colleagues in congress for their presence and kind expressions with us tonight.

Mr. Faris took the floor again and after giving a humorous description of the next speaker, he introduced Spencer F. Ball. Mr. Ball discussed the waterways subject as follows:

The Commercial club intends to start early enough in this movement at least, and if we "do not run fast enough" it will not be our fault. My interest was first aroused and my knowledge increased in regard to the subject of waterways improvement by the congress which I attended some time ago. This question has disgraced us for more than fifty years because we have not taken hold of it in a business like manner and pushed it through as we should have done.

The Wabash river is second only to the Ohio and I believe that if it were improved and made navigable it would yield the greatest profit from the investment of any river in the United States.

I repeat what has been said before that we need a new survey. The traffic of certain kinds has increased twenty times what it was when the former survey was made by the army engineers in 1882. No estimate should be based on a survey as old as that and it is our duty to see that a new one is made.

However, I think that the Ohio should be developed first, and the improvement of the Wabash will necessarily follow.

There are other things than transportation which should be considered in the improvement of the rivers. One is the protection of the head waters by conserving the forests. Another is the saving of lives and property by preventing the rivers from overflowing their banks. A third matter which should be considered is the preventing of the rivers from filling with mud and the saving of valuable soil by forbidding the farmers to till their fields to the water's edge. The fourth consideration should be the development of water power. I mention these things which can be had at the same time the river is developed for transportation with very little additional cost, because they generally are lost sight of in the larger question of facilitating transportation.

Toastmaster Faris arose at the close of Mr. Ball's speech and introduced Mayor James Lyons, who said:

Although this question of waterways improvement discussed here this evening is a gigantic one, I believe that it must be realized in time. It may be during the present session of congress that we will get the appropriation or it may be several years later. But I wish to congratulate the Commercial club on the manner in which it has taken hold of the movement. Any project must have a beginning and the waterways improvement project commences now. There is no better place to hold this "boosters' session" than in this city, for Terre Haute is the best city in the state of Indiana. The Commercial club is worthy of such a town and the town is worthy of such a Commercial club. All letters of inquiry as to Terre Haute as a factory location I have turned over to Secretary Duncan and I am proud to say that the live wire members have accomplished great things during my administration. It is a "get-together club" and I am proud to be its guest this evening. Any time before or after the expiration of my term I will be glad to serve the organization in any way possible.

Following the short address of the mayor the toastmaster introduced the Hon. John C. Chaney, who made one of the longest and strongest speeches of the evening. He said:

The Mississippi valley is the most favored inland country in all the earth. The great river with its tributaries draining a land of abundant production makes it the greatest feeding ground in the world. It is not only favored with a productive soil but it has mineral deposits of surpassing value. This valley has had but fifty years of actual development, yet it calculates its farm products by the billions, and its manufacturing establishments in an equal sum. Its coal supply, according to the geological survey, is good for 500 years of geometrical progression. Iron ore is so varied and abundant as to warrant the belief that it will last long into the centuries to come. Timber is being better conserved than formerly and is far from exhaustion.

The conservator of our natural resources is probably not optimistic enough to agree to all our figures, but every one must agree that the end of these great natural benefices is not in sight in this great valley. Given a footing and such riches the great necessity for natural progress and excellent development is transportation. The coast states with poorer soil and less favored smile of nature, have succeeded because of superior transportation facilities. Railroads, since the civil war have undertaken this great task and have measurably succeeded but as shippers now know these great elements of progress must have help in this time forth or the people's business cannot be done.

Water transportation must supplement the railroad. The Panama canal is in its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The grass-grown wharves of New Orleans will retire into a faded memory. Charleston, Galveston and every seaport north and south, east and west will team with the busy business of commerce, because there is and will be business by water as well as by rail. The railroad will more and more devote itself to the things which demand rapid transit and the river will devote itself to the things which can afford to take more time. The railroad is limited in its business to its terminal facilities. There is no limit to the privileges of water traffic, for three-fourths of the earth's surface is water and all the rivers run to the sea.

Instead of eternally muckraking the railroad for its failure to entirely satisfy the people's will, and multiplying hostile legislation, we can benefit the race much more by rational acknowledgement of the railroad's worth to our civilization, and a sensible effort to supplement its achievement by a system of waterway improvements.

A great deal of money has been wasted on the so-called river improvements in the past, because of lack of system by which the work done was valueless. Harbor improvements have fared better, for such improvements were pursued to completion and became a permanent construction to be used every day. The improvements of our harbors have made possible the 28 and 30 foot draft ships, capable of carrying 12,000 tons of freight at a load. The big load brings down the freight rate and benefits the shipper and the producer. The big load is cheaper than the light load.

The Mississippi being the principal river, must be first improved, so that traffic from its tributaries may flow on uninterruptedly to its destination. Establish the transportation depth in the Mississippi and you can then agree upon the depth for the Ohio and the Wabash will depend upon the depth fixed for the Ohio. We are especially interested in the improvement of these rivers and we do not want to waste the money on desultory work which can benefit none. The engineer department has agreed upon the improvements of the Mississippi and fixed the depth of the Ohio at nine feet.

The Wabash is a better river than the Ohio above Cincinnati and should have the same depth of the Ohio from

Terre Haute to its mouth as the Ohio has from Cincinnati to the Mississippi. It is said that the war department decided against the improvement of the Wabash. This is not so. The decision is against the improvement of the Wabash until it can be made to conform to the improvement of the Ohio. We cannot afford to spend on river improvements something each year, and in proportion to the available money in the pocketbook the work should go forward every year. All improvement begun and continued should be of a permanent character, and in view of what is to follow to accomplish water transportation. If we can only afford the money this year to carry on the improvements planned for the Ohio, the Wabash must wait, but the grade depth of the Ohio being fixed we can go on with the improvement of the Wabash, as soon as we can afford the necessary money.

It is agreed that the improvement of the Wabash must be by slack water created by dams built at suitable places in the river between this city and the mouth of the river. There is already a dam at Mt. Carmel, Ill. To give the river a nine foot channel this dam must be raised about 14 inches and there must be three such dams between the one at Mt. Carmel and Terre Haute. From Mt. Carmel to the river's mouth eleven dams would be required owing to the greater ground slope, and the shoals encountered in the lower stretch of the river.

The expense of building these several dams and supports will cost \$2,500,000. Clearing the river of snags and sandbars will cost \$500,000. For four million dollars, therefore, we can have a great waterway to the sea, netting the people in value every decade three times its cost. If we have business for the river it will pay to improve it. If we want this waterway improved the city of Terre Haute must show the war department and the congress of the United States that it has use for the river and will use the river when once fitted for its use. Vincennes and the other cities and towns along the way must get busy also, for when we can show a real necessity for the proposed improvement it can be had.

Congress will hardly be persuaded to improve a river if the demands of transportation do not call for it, and the usual facts and figures should be marshaled into an expression of the merits of the proposition as a basis upon which to ask for an appropriation.

With a proper showing, I believe that congress would not delay us. The improvements proposed can be made quite as well now as if the Ohio improvements were already completed and we could so much sooner have the use of our beautiful and fruitful river. The improvements of these two rivers can proceed together.

Millions of money is a good thing, and the sum to carry similar improvements is a matter of one. How shall we raise it? An enthusiast says let us issue bonds, a sum equal to the proposed improvements throughout the country. The conservationists want to unite their efforts with waterways and issue \$200,000 to \$1,000,000,000 in bonds, so that the country can afford to pay the principal if we pay the interest on the borrowed money and make the improvements.

This is a beautiful theory and is founded in more or less good reasoning. It is my belief, however, that we should proceed as we are able. On such borrowed sums we would pay from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 interest every year. These interest charges in themselves equal about all that can be profitably expended on such improvements in any one year, and how much better business it is to pay \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 on improvements for year and save the burdensome interest charges altogether.

A large debt from borrowed money would be and remain with the country for a thousand years; and might be the means of the blood-letting of the public credit. There is no need of embarking in doubtful performances—such a plan would be the grafters' paradise.

The country is able to provide each year from current revenues the necessary funds for all the improvements that can be properly managed and handled and in this way we will always know our situation which will be security against profligacy and waste. We want to do this thing but we do not want to endanger the public credit and the future high standing of the country by doubtful business methods.

The next speaker introduced by Toastmaster Faris was L. L. Turner, of the Turner Brothers company. He was called to speak from the crowd, and since he evidently was earnest in his statement that he had not expected to be called upon, his address was brief and rather in the form of a response to a toast. He said:

I know very little about this waterways project since I have not studied the question, but I do know that there is nothing too good for Terre Haute, and if this is a good movement then we are entitled to it. This city has every good thing that it is possible to have. We have good churches, good schools, good wholesale and retail stores, good railroads and good men in charge of them. We have good banks, good newspapers, good breweries and good distilleries. We have good manufacturing industries, especially those that manufacture glass wares. We have good men in every walk of life, including preachers, lawyers, and some good politicians. Consequently I say that we are entitled to anything on earth that is good. If the waterways project is deserving then I am sure that the citizens of Terre Haute will unite to "boost" the movement on to completion.

Water is said to be good for various purposes. One is transportation, but there is one objection which I have to deep waterways. That is: they make bathing dangerous, and that is one of

the primary uses of water. However, I suppose this objection will be overruled by the "boosters" present so I will conclude my remarks, asking you to excuse further speech and pardon me for what I have said already.

Toastmaster Paris then announced that the next speaker would be the representative of the richest district in the whole United States on account of the recent oil boom, and the only congressional delegate present from Illinois. This distinguished delegate he said was Dr. Martin D. Foster, of Olney, Ill. Mr. Foster said:

I am proud to be a guest of this organization and of this city this evening, and especially proud to be here in the interest of waterways improvement. Again I would narrow this statement and say that I am supremely happy to be here when the purpose of the session is the development of the Wabash river. We "Suckers" feel very closely related to your state and especially to Terre Haute. I thank the Lord for locating Illinois by the side of Indiana.

I have had occasion recently to study the system of waterways in this country and I was surprised to learn how many insignificant rivers were considered and spoken of as navigable. One of these, I believe, is White river of this state, and the other is the Kaskashia river, of Illinois. If these are considered navigable then it is easily understood what attitude the government takes toward improving such rivers as the Wabash and Ohio.

Attention was first called to the improvement of the waterways in this section of the country when the railroads proved unable to carry all the freight. Every year the tonnage of freight is becoming larger and larger and although the railroads are making a tremendous growth the time will come when industries will be seriously handicapped for lack of transportation facilities unless we get the appropriation and improve the rivers.

The conservation and development of our natural resources has proved to be one of our greatest problems. Such men as Gifford Pinchot, head of the forestry department, have brought about wonderful things but there yet remains much to be accomplished. This country is one of the richest in the world but that is where one of the difficulties lies. When we have much we are inclined to waste. However, I am not pessimistic enough to say that we soon will have to import wheat for our bread. I am confident that when there is a demand for more bread the farmers will get busy and raise more wheat. Neither will the coal be exhausted in a few years as has been suggested.

But this does not mean that we should be extravagant with our possessions. Since we have great rivers given up by nature we should make use of them first and resort to other means of transportation when we have to do so. If we can save money by making freightage on the rivers cheaper than on railroads we should take action to make those rivers navigable.

It is my firm belief that the Wabash will be improved. The time soon will come when boats can go with ease from Terre Haute to New Orleans. I always have introduced bills before the various sessions of congress which concerned the developing of this great river. The report that the engineers have made from their survey of the Wabash makes our hearts pulsate with pride. But I agree that it will be more possible and more conservative to improve the Ohio before we begin on the Wabash. Representative Boehne has introduced a bill to this effect before the present session of congress and I was asked if I would vote for it. I promised to do so on condition that some stipulation was made that the Wabash should have immediate attention after the Ohio had been made navigable. And I believe that congress will indorse the project.

Of course it will require time for securing an appropriation of \$3,000,000 or so, but it will come if we keep working for it. The Wabash valley is the richest in the world. The tonnage sent over the railroads was greater last year than ever before and either they must be improved or else the rivers must be improved. In conclusion I wish to commend the Commercial club on its activity and zeal, and would suggest that you have your congressman get you a copy of Senator Burton's report on the waterways system of the old world. No member of congress will go farther toward bringing about the improvement of the Wabash than I.

Attorney George M. Crane was the next speaker introduced by the toastmaster. He showed himself not only an intelligent enthusiast on the subject of waterways improvement but confessed that he was a "crank" on the question since attending the congress. He submitted some valuable and interesting statistics dealing with the comparative cheapness of transportation by rivers. He said that freight was hauled from 1-6 to 1-9 cheaper on the Great Lakes than by railroads, and that he believed that it could be hauled 1-3 cheaper on rivers even than on the Great Lakes. Mr. Crane went on to pledge his support to any movement which would bring about the development of the Wabash river.

Daniel E. Reagan then was called upon to address the audience. After a number of humorous references to those who had spoken before him, he closed his talk with the statement, "We will have the ditch from Terre Haute to New Orleans if we have to borrow the money."

Toastmaster Farris then arose and announced that the last speech of the evening, as a fitting conclusion to a very excellent program, would be made by one

who was loyal to home industries and patriotic to his country, the Hon. William A. Cullop. Mr. Cullop spoke as follows:

Fifty years ago the Wabash river was an important artery of commerce, and carried the surplus of farm and factory to market and brought back cargoes of merchandise to supply the wants of the people. Her argosies floated to the sea with the produce of our toll and in exchange carried back the products of the enterprise of other people who wanted ours as much as we wanted and needed theirs.

In 1831 when General Cass was secretary of war, a great plan was then under consideration to connect Lake Michigan through the Wabash river with the Gulf of Mexico by constructing a canal from the lake to the head waters of navigation of the Wabash, and under the directions of General Cass a survey and estimate was ordered and made by Capt. Howard Stansbury, a civil engineer of note and he reported that by constructing a canal 157 miles long at a cost of \$2,000,000, it could be successfully done and recommended the same. Again as late as 1875, under orders of the war department, this same plan was again under consideration and Major G. L. Gillespie examined the survey and plans of Capt. Stansbury and approved the same, and the increased cost of material and labor considered and reported the cost of the same estimated at \$3,942,000 and again the project was favorably reported, in order that the commerce of the Great Lakes could pass through without interruption to the Gulf of Mexico and mingle with the commerce of the world.

New Orleans was then the great metropolis of the Mississippi valley. But unfortunately for the enterprise which promised so much for a great territory and a vast population it was abandoned for the reason that railroads made their advent in this country and supplanted river transportation and has held it from that day to this.

Rivers were paralleled by railroads and the traffic was of such much importance to the country previously carried on the rivers, dwindled from year to year until it passed practically away. We do not undervalue the railroads. They have performed a great office to the country and have multiplied its progress most wonderfully. But from the day of their advent as their business increased, the river transportation decreased. There is room for both and a need for both. But what was the result? Competition in transportation between these rivals for patronage sprang up and the railroads succeeded in public favor, until year by year the river transportation has declined as the reports show.

In 1908 there were handled on the Mississippi and its tributaries 27,856,641 tons and in 1889 there were handled 23,401,409 tons, in other words, there were handled on these rivers in 1889 1,544,768 tons more than in 1908. Here in the Mississippi valley was an enormous decrease as the statistics show in 17 years of the tonnage transported on its rivers, and yet there was a marvelous increase in the products for transportation and in the amount transported.

Some assert the streams failing to carry sufficient water the year around is the cause. This is in part true, but not the sole reason. The railroads have made river transportation unprofitable. To illustrate: The Mississippi river from Cairo to its mouth has a nine foot stage of water the year around and could float a boat larger than any that ever navigated the river every day in the entire year the entire distance. The volume of produce for transportation has multiplied many fold in the last half century, but there are less number of boats and a smaller amount of freight carried on the river now than ever known before. The steamboat's great rival, the railroad, in employing the rights of competitor has driven transportation from the rivers in order to get to handle the freight. And how? By hauling it cheaper than boats can carry it. Between points in the same state the interstate commerce law does not apply, and to regulate this matter the duty belongs to the state within which any two such points lie. Railroads make up this loss or discrimination in charges, made in carrying freight from and to points both of which are not on the river. This has driven the boats from the river competition more than need of river improvement. Railroads have them as a competitor within their power. Suppose a case for instance, that the Wabash is navigable the year around and you want to ship a cargo from Terre Haute to Vincennes, the railroad connecting these two points can and will carry it cheaper than a boat can, and it will make up the difference in its charge for carrying a cargo from Terre Haute to Sullivan or Princeton each of which latter are without river facilities.

With the general system of waterway improvements inaugurated by the general government, with means provided so that the work will be prosecuted without intermission until completed and with several states employing the powers reserved to them by the general government so as to make these improvements available and useful for commercial purposes when made, the great project can be consummated and carried into effect and will become a valuable assistance in our commercial affairs aiding the prosperity of the entire country and redounding to the material benefit of the whole people.

The Wabash so famous in story and so celebrated in song will then perform an important function again in the country's commerce and assist in the people's prosperity by bearing upon its bosom argosies laden with the fruits of toil and profitably assisting the industries of a great people.

With such a plan inaugurated to be diligently pursued until completed I stand ready to assist in my humble way and to contribute to that end by both voice and vote in order that we may conserve and employ the great resources of nature and utilize the splendid opportunities which it has so abundantly laid at our feet for the advancement of our unsurpassed facilities, all in aid of a constantly growing commerce and swell the wealth of an industrious people.

MEXICAN REBELS RECOGNIZED BY PRESIDENT TAFT

Proclamation of Neutrality
Authorized Following
Cabinet Meeting

WARNING ISSUED TO ALL AMERICANS

Cognizance Taken of Madero's
Inability to Cope With
Situation

President Taft, following a special meeting of the Cabinet this morning decided to issue a proclamation of neutrality in connection with the Mexican revolution.

This proclamation was authorized immediately and the Department of State will make its text public as soon as it can be prepared.

Today's action carries with it a recognition of the belligerency of the Mexican rebels and a warning to all American citizens to protect their interests and their lives.

Wilson Notified

At the same time, Ambassador Wilson, at Mexico City, was notified by the State Department to advise all Americans in any part of Mexico to leave the country if practicable. In other words, the American Government is no longer in a position to demand the protection of its citizens, for the reason that the Mexican government is powerless to respond to such a demand.

Today's action of the Cabinet is the most important development in the Mexican situation since the revolution began. It is, in effect, a complete recognition of a state of war in Mexico, and of Madero's inability to keep a grasp upon the federal power of the republic. Not until the last resort did the President decide to issue instructions to Ambassador Wilson to warn Americans now in Mexico.

Within an hour from the meeting of the Cabinet the instructions were flashed to the ambassador and the warning was relayed by him to every state and province in the country. For days and weeks Americans have been fleeing for their lives from the rebellious sections of the country. Thousands of refugees already have crossed the line and have sought refuge in Texas. Thousands of citizens of this country are, however, left in the republic. Many of them cannot get out and many more are remaining in Mexico in the vain hope that conditions will improve and that their property will not be wiped out entirely.

Can Treat With Rebels

This proclamation, in addition to recognizing the belligerency of the Mexican rebels, makes it possible to treat with them and possible for them to receive supplies from this country through any port of entry which they may hold. This does not mean that arms and ammunition or other contraband of war will be allowed to go through, either to the rebels or to the federals.

Another feature of the proclamation is the fact that the American Government now will demand protection for Americans from the rebels. By recognizing them officially, the Government is in a position to negotiate with them, a thing impracticable heretofore.

The effect of the proclamation in Mexico is being awaited by the Administration with anxiety. If the federals should resent any recognition of the rebels by this Government, they might do as Madero's secretary threatened to do—begin killing Americans on sight.

Lodge at White House

Senator Lodge was at the White House this morning before and discussed the whole Mexican situation with the President. As he was leaving the Senator said that conditions in the republic were grave, and that a state of anarchy prevailed.

As for intervention, the Senator said that this would be most unfortunate. It would mean great loss and hazard to Americans and American interests, yet he added, Mexico was very much like a house afire next door, in its relation to the United States.

Following the action on the proclamation today, Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson had a long conference with the French ambassador and the counselor of the German embassy. While it was tacitly admitted that the three discussed Mexico, all refused to comment on the situation.

CHANEY FAMILY

GIVEN BY ZOE CHANEY BAYS WHEN SHE MOVED FORM
SULLIVAN, INDIANA TO CLARA FAIRBANKS HOME FOR
AGED WOMEN, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

HER FATHER WAS HON. JOHN C. CHANEY

"Bills introduced in House of
Representatives by John Chaney"

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 4, 1909.

Mr. CHANEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

For the improvement of the Wabash River between Vincennes and Terre Haute, Indiana, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to improve the Wabash River from Vincennes to Terre Haute, Indiana, for navigation purposes by dredging out the sand bars therein and removing logs and snags therefrom, and by the construction of three dams and locks therein, at such places in said river between said points of Vincennes and Terre Haute as will, by slack water formed on account of said dams and locks, secure a navigable channel in said river of a depth of six feet of water between said Vincennes and Terre Haute, Indiana.

13 SEC. 2. That for carrying out the improvement pro-

1 vided for in section one of this Act the sum of five hundred
2 thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in
3 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof
4 as may be necessary for said improvement.

60TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

H. R. 24856.

A BILL

For the improvement of the Wabash River between Vincennes and Terre Haute, Indiana, and making an appropriation therefor.

By Mr. CHANEY.

JANUARY 4, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 18, 1908.

Mr. CHANEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building
at Linton, Indiana.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby,
4 authorized and directed to purchase a site for a public build-
5 ing in Linton, Indiana, and cause to be erected thereon a
6 suitable building for the accommodation of the post-office
7 at that place.

8 SEC. 2. That plans and specifications and full estimates
9 for said building shall be previously made and approved
10 according to law, and there is hereby appropriated for site
11 and building at said place one hundred thousand dollars:
12 *Provided,* That the site shall leave the building, when
13 erected, unexposed to danger from fire in adjacent buildings
14 by an open space of not less than thirty feet, including streets

- 1 and alleys; and no money appropriated for the purpose
- 2 shall be available until a valid title in fee simple to the site
- 3 for said building shall be vested in the United States.

60TH CONGRESS,
2d Session.

H. R. 24629.

A BILL

For the purchase of a site and erection thereon
of a public building at Linton, Indiana.

By Mr. CHANEY.

DECEMBER 18, 1908.—Referred to the Committee on
Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be
printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 18, 1908.

Mr. CHANEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, known as the McCumber Act.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to certain
4 enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the civil war
5 and the war with Mexico," approved February sixth, nine-
6 teen hundred and seven, be amended so as to read as follows:

7 "That any person who served ninety days or more in
8 the military or naval service of the United States during the
9 civil war, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who
10 has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has
11 reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon mak-
12 ing proof of such facts according to such rules and regula-

1 tions as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed
2 upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as
3 follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-
4 two years, twelve dollars per month; sixty-five years, fifteen
5 dollars per month; sixty-eight years, twenty dollars per
6 month; seventy years, twenty-four dollars per month;
7 seventy-five years and over, thirty dollars per month;
8 and such pension shall commence with the date of the filing
9 of the application for pension, under this Act, in the Bureau
10 of Pensions: *Provided*, That pensioners who are sixty-two
11 years of age and over, and who are now receiving pensions
12 under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the
13 Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner
14 of Pensions in such forms as he may prescribe, receive the
15 benefits of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall pre-
16 vent any pensioner, or person entitled to a pension, from pros-
17 ecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other
18 general or special Act: *Provided*, That no person shall re-
19 ceive a pension under any other law at the same time or for
20 the same period that he is receiving a pension under the pro-
21 visions of this Act: *Provided further*, That no person who is
22 now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension
23 under any other general or special law than he would be
24 entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pen-
25 sionable under this Act.

1 “SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be consid-
2 ered in applications filed hereunder.

3 “SEC. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or
4 other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation
5 for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau
6 of Pensions or securing any pension under this Act.”

60TH CONGRESS, } H. R. 24631.
2D SESSION.

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and seven, known as the McCumber Act.

By Mr. CHANEY.

DECEMBER 18, 1908.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

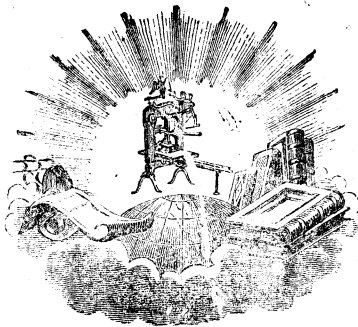
"Ascension Seminary Orations of
Senior Class of 1875 and Second
Annual John S. Bays Gold Medal

Oratorical contest 27 May 1908"

ASCENSION SEMINARY.

—◆◆◆—
"HIGHER, STILL HIGHER!"
—◆◆◆—

ORATIONS OF THE



SENIOR CLASS!

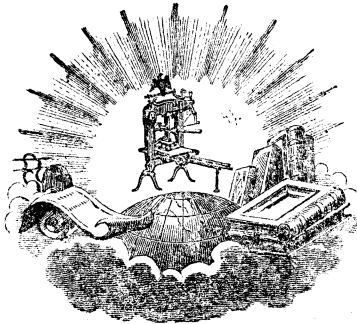
OF 1875.

SULLIVAN, IND.:
CRAWFORD & MARTS, JOB PRINTERS.
1875.

ASCENSION SEMINARY.

"HIGHER, STILL HIGHER!"

ORATIONS OF THE



SENIOR CLASS!

OF 1875.

SULLIVAN, IND.:
CRAWFORD & MARTS, JOB PRINTERS.
1875.

OUR CORNER STONE.

BY W. M. SINCLAIR.

— { :o: } —

The ocean of life is not at all times placid, but its waters are frequently agitated by the swelling tempest, and many an ill-fated bark is engulfed in its raging surge. Wisdom suggests before we venture too far upon its turbulent bosom, that we examine the ship; that we are supplied with compass and chart and every other instrument necessary for the successful prosecution of our voyage; that our vessel is sea-worthy and able to meet and weather the storms which may beat upon it. It is also necessary for us to understand the nature of the cargo, and know that it is securely stowed, that it may assist in steadying the ship when riding upon the rolling billows; for it is not every bark that sails from Tarshish that returns; or, returning brings back the Gold of Ophir. This is true respecting the mind in search of knowledge. Every person who seeks after wisdom will not be able to acquire the honors of a Solon; but shall we therefore fear to venture? No; but unfurl the sails, launch out upon the broad expanse of waters, and seek the harbor of honor and affluence. A rich man once undertook to erect a magnificent mansion. With lavish expenditure, he adorned its walls without and within, to suit his tastes. When finished it was a magnificent pile of architecture. But before it was ready for habitation large apertures became visible in its walls; the floors and ceilings began to sink, and ere long it was pronounced unfit for habitation. The unwise owner had been in such unpardonable haste as to neglect the precaution in laying the foundation. He had built that magnificent structure upon an unsound surface, instead of digging down deep into the ground after the solid rock. There was now no remedy but to tear it all down again and begin anew. But, this, alas! he was entirely unable to do, having already exhausted a large proportion of his fortune in its construction, which liken unto our exhausted time, was beyond all power to recall. Therefore he was obliged to allow it to go to ruin and decay; and at his leisure to mourn over the irreparable folly he had been too hasty and thoughtless to avoid in the beginning. Such from a certain stand point is characteristic of our structure of education. Our actions and motives are to compose its ma-

terials; and as they grow and accumulate, will give to it, form and substance. It will be a shelter or a curse; good or evil, just in proportion to the quality of it. If composed of virtuous and noble acts it will afford quiet, honor, and rest in this world and the one to come. If composed of unprincipled and irreligious conduct it will yield unrest, shame and disgrace in this, and eternal infamy in the next. But he who by an intellectual and moral energy awakens kindred energy in others; touches springs of infinite thought, gives impulse to faculties to which no bounds can be prescribed, generates activities that can never end.

One great and kindling thought from a retired and obscure mind may live when thrones have fallen and the names of those who filled them obliterated from the memory of man; and like an undying fire, quicken and enliven all future generations. Of what vast importance then when we lay a foundation suited to the structure we design building. It would be the height of folly to erect a virtuous superstructure upon a substructure of vice. Hence, let us contemplate our destinies from that height which no duration limits. Where hope spreads her indefatigable wings; from that height let us look down and at once choose what shall be the corner stone of our structure in the world's great drama of life. To be successful in life, the corner stone of our structure must possess certain elements of character. We must possess Integrity that we may win public confidence. Intelligence, that we may command respect. Industry, that we may gather honor in the arena of conflict, and Energy, that we may surmount obstacles. These qualifications are as necessary to success as foundations of Jasper to a royal palace. Who ever possesses these can not be an inferior man. The man who possesses these can never fail in life's struggle. He must rise to social superiority. He must win a commanding influence over humanity in general. Integrity signifies incorruptibility, soundness of heart, and uprightness of conduct. A man of integrity is always a man of honor. His strict adhesion to the principles of right is so strong, nothing can break it. One of the first effects of integrity is gaining the confidence of society. And to gain the confidence of others is to influence them, for men readily yield themselves to those in whom they can confide. Hence a reputation for integrity is better capital than gold. It is more persuasive than eloquence and more powerful than the sword. It is by small things that we acquire a habit of integrity. But it seems to be the disposition of mankind to despise the small things of every day life. This is a lamentable mistake, since no event in this life is really small; every event is great for good or evil, owing to the unfathomable mysteries shrouding the immortal mind, and it is only by repeatedly exercising our principles that they grow sufficiently strong to resist temptation, and to be perennial the stream must flow from a living spring, and to be fruitful the tree must spread its roots in a congenial soil. So to insure harmony

through the manifold duties of life, the mind of man must be in harmony with his actions. A man must possess intelligence to insure harmony, which is the key of social attraction, as the mind is the glory of the man. The powers of the countenance to attract, depends more upon the thoughtfulness of the soul than upon its strictest conformations to the laws of beauty. The utmost elegance of physical formation. The most lovely countenance, and the most delicately chiseled features fail to attract unless accompanied by high intellectual expressions. But dignity of thought robes the man who is its possessor with an expression which is from eternity, everlasting, seeing and knowing as we do, how much of success in life depends upon outward appearances; how important it is that we robe ourselves with the dignity of thought necessary to our advancement. Next to moral worth, no possession is so productive of real worth as a highly cultivated intellect. Wealth, birth, and official station may and do secure to their possessors an external superficial courtesy, but they can never command the respect of the soul. And we must remember that it is only to men of large and generous souls that men yield the tribute of genuine respect. Mental superiority has often demanded homage of courts and kings. It has elevated the plebeian to the ranks of the patrician. What star ever shone with a brighter or a steadier light; commanded more admiration in the brilliant court of France than the plain but cultivated Republican Benjamin Franklin? Whoever rose to a higher position in political circles than Cromwell, Burke or Brougham? To what did they owe their vast influence if not to great intellectual power, developed by slow and toilsome self-cultivation? Are we ambitious of high success in life? Do we aspire to rival great names? If so, let us diligently cultivate our intellects. Yonder, on the calm moon-lit sea, gliding along in solemn majesty over its unruffled waters, lies a splendid ship. Among the dark forms upon her deck may be discovered a pale faced boy of some sixteen summers. He is leaning over the bulwarks absorbed in a dreamy reverie. His imagination is traversing the future of his career. Filled with the gay illusions of hope he peoples the years to come with images of success. He beholds himself rising in rank, till he fancies himself the commander of a great fleet. He wins brilliant victories. Wealth, honor and fame surround him. He is a great man. His name is a household word. There is a circle around his brow, and a halo of light in his eyes. Filled with these ideas he starts; his heart heaving with great emotions; his eyes gleaming with the light of his enkindled soul. His slender form expanding to its utmost height, and his lips moving as he paces the deck exclaiming: "I will be a hero." Such was the romantic dream of young Horatio Nelson, afterward the hero of the Nile, the victor of Trafalgar, and the greatest naval commander in the world. And what persons have not had imaginings equally romantic. We claim that no student of any

imagination has not had. Where is the poor sailor boy who has not dreamed of greatness and glory? What young law student has not seen in himself a future Littleton or Coke? Where is the printer's apprentice who has not intended to become a Benjamin Franklin? What young mechanic has not in fancy written his name beside that of Arkwright, Fulton or a Rumford? What boyish artist has not in imagination rivaled Raphael or Angelo? What youthful orator has not written his name with that of Webster, Burke or Patrick Henry? We claim that all students of any imagination have at some time arrived at honor and distinction in their excited reverie, for youth is the period of dreams in which we become great men through the fancies of the imagination. It seems to us that if dreamland could all be a reality, that we would desire to soar beyond the planetary system, and view the hidden mysteries of science. To explore the most secret recesses of its mystical depths. To find a place in the universe where distance could be no more, and where the beautiful galaxy of light could no longer conceal its origin. But since such beautiful and sublime thoughts are presented, why do so few distinguish themselves out of the many whose hopes and purposes are as bright and radiant as the colors of the rainbow?

The answer is obvious. We are unwilling to devote ourselves to that process of slow and toilsome self culture which is the price of great success. But could we all soar to eminence and distinction on the lazy wings of genius, the world would soon be full of great men. But this can never be, for whatever aptitude for particular pursuits nature may donate to her faithful subjects, she conducts none but the faithful and studious thinker to honor and distinction. The ancient orators, Demosthenes and Cicero, were diligent students. Newton, the first of Astronomers, Webster, the chief of modern orators; Angelo, the greatest of painters. Hayden and Handel, the masters of the musical art; John Quincy Adams, the diplomatist and statesman, all mounted the throne of honor step by step. Their glory gathered around their brow by degrees. Each ray added was by more intense application. It was not genius so much as genius zealously cultivated, that enabled them to write their names so high upon the tablets of fame. As the magnificent river rolling along in the pride of its mighty waters owes its greatness to the waters of the hidden mountain nook, so does the influence of great men date from hours of privacy resolutely employed in efforts for self-development. The invisible spring of self-culture is the source of every great achievement; and unless we lay our corner stone upon the determination to search for knowledge as men often concealed gold, we may bid adieu to all hopes of marked success. And now we will close our present remarks by hoping that each member of this class has laid the corner stone of his success in life firm and deep. That the structure they may build may arise in majestic beauty—"Higher Still Higher," until at last the

"Key Stone" shall be brought forth amid general rejoicings; that the sovereign of the universe will accept their humble toil, and grant them a place among the blest in the blissful habitations on high. To all we say: See that the corner stone is well laid, and composed of the proper materials.

NEW LEBANON, IND., May 5th, 1875.

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Fiction as a Means of Inculcating Religious Truth.

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BY ELLIE M. SAUCERMAN.

The age is not far distant in the past when a person would have been amazed to have heard Fiction endorsed as a purveyor of religious truth. Can a lie convey the truth? What alchemest can thus turn lead to gold? But Fiction is not falsehood. The frescoed church, the canvass painted so real that the birds dash down, deceived, the life, like marble, with its thunder of white silence; these are not falsehoods, and the novel, though the story be not literally true, carries with it the truth, and with its enticing power lodges it deep in the soul, making it to bring fourth fruit sixty and a hundred fold. Truth is sacred, it is a means of finding out the source of all good; thus, when we know that a lie is a lie, that truth makes us free from the effects of the lie it becomes a shield of protection. The fabled giant, Antevs, gained strength from the earth as often as he was knocked down to the ground in his contests with the gods; he arose refreshed, but when the truth became known, he was lifted from the earth and became powerless. There is no religion unless the heart is in it, and religious truth, to be effective, must reach the heart, the intellect alone is not enough, it needs no heart or conscience to become a giant in scientific, political, or metaphysical truth; but religious truth to be received and comprehended requires the intellect, the conscience, the head and heart combined; conscience stands sentinel at the door of the heart, keeping back the wicked thoughts and purposes. Truth, to enter the heart must give the password and meet the approval of conscience; if this sentinel be removed or shot down, the desperate wickedness of the heart is triumphant, and truth can not prevail. Bacon, the philosopher, the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind, carried the intellect by storm; but with all his learning he had not the password for conscience, and could not enter the heart. John Bunyan, in Bedford jail, with his dream, his fiction, revealed the truth that satisfied the reason, charmed the fancy, met the approval of conscience, and entered the heart; thousands to-day, and tens of thousands who have entered the "wicket gate" will testify to this means of inculcating religious truth.

There is more than one avenue to the heart; there is the highway of reason, hard, dry, and dusty; argument the liveried vehicle that rolls stately along. But there is another dawn through the ravine across the rustic bridge by the rippling brook, through the meadows where the clover blossoms and the lillies of the field are the logical carriage, may roll stately along the dry and dusty road, but the world will ever rush the other way to glean the delicious lessons of truth taught by fancy, fable and allegory. Aristotle and Gibbon, and all the philosophers may present truth in its absolute forms. We honor and respect them, but Homer, and Tenyson, Dickens, and Thackeray, De Poe and Hawthorn, present it in such beautiful garments and with so attractive a face that we honor and love them. Now the oceans of poor literature, the floods of imoral publications that deluge the country with pernicious influence, too clearly illustrate the fact that fiction does not always inculcate truth, much less religious truth. But this does not disprove its power of so doing. The pulpit may become the auction block for the sale of indulgencies. We still believe in the power of pulpit eloquence. The Hindoo mother may cast her dearly beloved babe to the monster of the "Ganges," and believe that she is doing God's service by the sacrifice. This does not shake our faith in the christian religion. Works of fiction thus may very often be pernicious in their influence, but their general effect is to break up cold and debasing selfishness; to prompt visions of celestial beauty in the most low. They act on the fleshy tables of the heart, and soften the rough tenor of humble existence; and it is better to be moved by its tenderness than wholly to be ignorant of the joy of natural tears. For teaching truth, then, we may well place by the evidence of christianity, Arabian Nights; with the Bible dictionary, Pilgrim's Progress; with Calvin and Edwards; we may well place Dickens, Cooper and Scott. From Milton and Shakespeare, down to the dime novel, from Bunyan down to Mother Goose, all works of fiction reach some hearts, and if religious truth be illustrated by the story, it would be brought home with great power. All works of fiction are not alike in effects. Illustrations must be adapted to circumstances, where the highly cultivated mind is satisfied with nothing but the paintings of the masters. John Chinaman, far away from home, thrilled with joy at the sight of young hyson on the tea chest. Each picture has its mission. Each novel charms somebody. Fiction, true to life, to nature, and through nature up to nature's God, pleases, refines and enables. We can not do without the novelist, infuse in the story the spirit of christianity, and the field for doing good is enlarged. St. Paul's arguments astonishes and convinces the skeptic, but the parable fixes it in such a plain, easy, natural manner that the "Wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Then we see and realize the life of "him who went about doing good." Then came the words of the angel, filling the soul with joy and gladness, relieving the burdens of the world.

ing with light; the dark places of our existence, turning our faces heavenward till we see the gates ajar, and the Master, tempted as we are, yet without sin, knew our necessities. He, who uttered the parables, was aware of their power to inculcate religious truth as a means to this end. The story teller is all powerful. All ages, all classes, all conditions in life are reached by him. The mother in the nursery, the General on the eve of battle, are all in happy bondage to this delicious spell, and at this moment in Kings palaces, in squalid cabins upon our distant frontiers; in dim halls where learning reigns; in Arab tents far away upon the desert, are men, women and children, laughing and weeping at the story tellers touch. In hours of recreation these fictions are read, and many hearts that are shut up against argument and reason, yield to their persuasive influence.

Uncle Tom's Cabin came before the American people revealing the horrible depravity of African slavery. The people saw the terrible picture, and though at infinite cost, eradicated it from our fair land.

The pen of Dickens was mightier than the sword. He still lives, and thousands yet to come will laugh and weep over his stories.

As long as sin and misery exist, as long as the poor are oppressed by wicked laws, as long as the hard, grasping weariness of the employer shuts out God's sun-light from the hearts and homes of the dependent; as long as children clap their hands at the return of Christmas, so long will the stories of Charles Dickens have a free hold upon the affections of the people. Fiction gives us the pulse of every day life, and long before history with its facts, figures or philosophy with its logic and argument has reached the heart, the message which fiction presents has given us a correct view of a living reality, and we may thus thank God for this means of inculcating religious truth.

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The Bud, the Blossom, and the Fruit.

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BY RAY L. EATON.

The great Giver of all our bounties, has very lavishly strown our pathway with heaven's choicest blessings; and this afternoon, we are not only supplied with all that is necessary for our comfort, but we, he has surrounded with objects of beauty, which exciting the senses, enhance to an exquisite degree, the rare enjoyment of this occasion. During the months, we have been associated as students, he has graciously spared our lives, preserved our health, satisfied our many wants, and watched over us with more than parental care. For these distinguished favors we owe him the gratitude of our hearts, and should not refuse to give him our hearts' purest devotion. But, notwithstanding, these manifestations

of his love and composition, he holds us responsible for the improvement of the opportunities he has placed within our reach, for the use we make of the talent he has given us, and for the cultivation of that immortal principle which he has entrusted to our custody. The Bud, the Blossom, and the Fruit, are terms which find their analogy in many things in life, in nature, and in the world's mysterious drama. In life how striking the analogy—the bud, and infancy; the blossom and the maturity of manhood. The fruit and old age. How easily, when one is understood may the other be explained; and how simply beautiful are they within themselves. The three stages of the mind so plainly visible, yet so sublime in their nature as almost to require an intellect of higher power than ours to comprehend, to be compared to, and explained by the bud, the blossom and the fruit, something which the mind of the child can as readily comprehend as that of manhood. According to nature, the blossom is the natural result of the bud, and the fruit of the blossom; so also is the mind of manhood the result of infancy, and old age that of manhood. While one has been brightened by the gorgeous sunlight, and dampened by the dews from heaven, the other has been brightened by study, and dampened by the dews of knowledge. While the bud has each tiny leaf neatly folded, and each tinted with variegated colors, proportionally the mind has its faculties equally as well arranged. If as botanists, we examine the bud, we see the wisdom of the Creator highly displayed. Who but Him could have so neatly placed the important divisions where they could be best protected, and then wrapped in perfect order the little crumpled leaves overlapping each other with such grace and exquisite skill of arrangement. Did not the author of our being have as great an interest in the construction of our minds, as he did in that of the bud. Certainly he did; and this is manifested in the wonderful powers with which he endowed it. For its developement and expansion he provided two remarkable avenues to the soul by which knowledge might enter, and the mind thereby expanding might be more susceptible to the gratification of intellectual delight.

By the metaphysician, these avenues have demonstrated external and internal sources of knowledge, or by means of the senses and the soul. He has given us an intellect that we may perceive, compare, and reason, and has furnished everything that is necessary for our advancement. But what will it amount to if not trained? What would the bud produce if it withered and died and did not ripen into fruit? The mind of manhood is capable of comprehending almost everything that is presented for its consideration. And it is in this stage that it prepares its stores of knowledge for future use; that it labors incessantly, pouring over books of learning that it may receive some new ideas; and at this period that its advance is most rapid. But what is the object of this study? What prompts the student to burn the midnight oil? To deprive himself of the

-pleasures of this world, for to study with untiring energy and perseverance, from early morn till long after the clock has sent forth its warning of the departed day? Is it not that he may in the future or in old age gather the fruit? For then it is that it makes its influence felt; discovers new planets, and figuratively speaking looks into space millions of miles, and measures and weighs them. He is constantly revealing new facts to the world; discovering new wonders to awaken contemplation and is constantly employed in workings of wonders which assist in the advancing of the knowledge of the world.

From the dark ages of superstition and ignorance until the present, the advance in knowledge has been slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, but we predict the advance in the future will far surpass that of the past. For primitive ages had many frivolous and seemingly absurd notions, yet difficult to overcome. They did not have previous knowledge to base their imagination upon, that they might make some advance. We have for our assistance, the facts they discovered, together with what have been discovered during the present century. And why should not our progress, and advancement far exceed that of any preceeding generation.

Why should we not, with a determined will go to work for the benefit of the world, and inscribe our names on the scroll of fame, by our discoveries, and revelations of truth, there are yet vast worlds undiscovered, many mysteries unexperienced, many intricate problems to solve, and a vast amount of labor to be accomplished. We may enter immediately upon the work of improvement and advancement, and by an indomitable energy, we may hand down our names to succeeding generations as the enhancers and the benefactors of our race. As the bud precedes the blossom, and the blossom the fruit, so in like manner must preparative and toil precede the enjoyments of reward. The deliciousness of the fruit, borne by the tree of knowledge passeth the power of human description. When the pleasures, which have gratified us in the earlier periods of life shall begin to love their power to gratify; when the associations, which have been to us our principle source of pleasure, shall begin to dissolve; and when many of the endearments, which have bound us to life, shall be broken; then will the fruit of a cultivated intellect be realized, and the vintage time will have come. The fruit will not all be gathered in this state of existence; but in that state to which we are all hastening, we shall reap in richer abundance, the fruits of our toil. For there, the intellect, freed from every encumbrance shall expand its powers, and its thirst for knowledge shall be gratified beyond its utmost expectation. There we shall drink from the perennial fountains and continually progressing in the developement of our intellectual natures. Such glorious and exciting prospects should awaken every dormant energy; and arouse us to unceasing activity.

March of Intellect.

BY NETTIE D. BRIGHTON.

The divine mind, by an act of volition, peopled the immensity of space with innumerable suns and systems; and upon this orb which he has decorated and beautified, placed a being who is possessed of incomprehensible parts and powers. The words of divine inspiration which records the fact of his creation, make this remarkable declaration: "That man was created in the image of the eternal God." It is of this immortal principle that we desire to speak. The intellect is that department of the mind by which we perceive, compare and reason. Its principle-operations are reasoning and judgment. By the operation of reasoning persons have been enabled to solve mysteries, arrive at proper conclusions, and ascertain with certainty the correctness of any proposition: to calculate the distances of planets, determine their weight and the quality, and quantity of their compositions.

The intellect connects us with the universe of highest thought and of most enduring beauty. Throughout the immortality of its existence it is continually expanding its views, increasing its energies and drinking deeper and deeper from the river of light which flows from the right hand of the Most High. Magnificent indeed is the material creation, but infinitely more magnificent is the intellectual creation. The intellect of man, like the rays of the sun, radiates in every direction, bringing within the range of its conception, outward objects, comprehending the exquisite blendings of light and shade of their proportions, magnitude and form, and entering into their invisible properties it has brought to light those hidden laws which constitute that branch of knowledge denominated the science.

In the commencement of our intellectual training we begin with the incipient branches. We advance step by step until we arrive at the

principles of mental arithmetic. Here is where the reasoning powers of the mind are animated. We proceed by degrees until we reach the elements of geometry; and in the examination of the Triangle, Polygon, the Sphere, the Cone, the Lune and the Zone, the noblest attributes of the mind are aroused, and we drink from their fountain, wit, indefatigable energy.

But we are not satisfied to remain here: we desire more mysteries to unfathom. Roll back the billowy tide of time; there among the records of past ages, the scenes of superstition and ignorance which are presented would startle the imagination. But leave them in their wretchedness and await the flight of ten centuries. Within those ten centuries not a page of history or philosophy was preserved from oblivion by the intrinsic beauties of style, taste or sentiment; not a discovery was made to elevate the dignity, or promote the happiness of mankind. In the fourteenth century ignorance still held the reins of progress. But that century passes, another is ushered in and changes follow. The first part of the fifteenth century knowledge still pursued its debased course; but gradually it returned to an enlightened state, and its strength increased until there pervaded a pompous affected style of learning. After the Augustan age, no works equaled those of Cicero, Horace and Virgil. But the writers succeeding that age made a vast difference in science and philosophy. The dawning era of reformation, where darkness was obliterated and light admitted, where ignorance was banished and learning restored, was a favorable one. After the dominion of Aristotle, Sir Francis Bacon arose, like a guiding star, displaying an intensified degree of intelligence, by making discovery: by him the human understanding was aroused, by the touch of his miraculous wand, to a perception of philosophy, and a just mode of inquiring after truth. Others then grasped the lever of progress and improvement upon improvement was made until we can enjoy the meridian of intellectual renown. The sixteenth century passed and left the intellectual wheel of progress rolling onward. But in the seventeenth the brilliant reformation was secured. Then the intellect exerted its powerful might; then the most thorough researches were made in science, literature and philosophy; then the foundation was established for improvement which has since been realized in every department of intellectual effort. A Newton appears, absorbing the spirit of philosophy, and dispelling the errors which a Bacon before him had exposed. The courses of the spheres are still known and they move in their orbits which he saw and described for them in the infinity of space.

Locke, the cotemporary of Newton, applied the same mode of inquiring. For further examples we would refer you to the achievements of Kepler and Copernicus, the inventions of Pascal and Napier, the writings of Addison, Byron and others. The eighteenth century is ushered in, and

with it multiplied numbers of arts and conveniencies; sciences and societies created and greatly advanced; colleges and seminaries are widely diffused over the land. Although the ancients nobly distinguished themselves in exercises which were demanded in mathematics. It is sufficient in proof of this to refer you to Euclid and Archimides, but in most of the branches of knowledge which rest on observation and experiments, they almost universally failed. The intellect has uprooted gardens of oriental grandeur. The tottering temples of Greece, the ruins of Athens and Sparta. Those cities are in ruins, their philosophers are sleeping calmly and mentally their last sleep, but the fame of their intellect has survived all the wrecks. Our march is an intellectual march. Our triumph is a triumph of reason. But as to how we shall maintain the future developments of the intellect, that it may pursue its prosperous voyage down the stream of time, that its banner of light which now waves so proudly, shall still float on triumphantly, borne by the wings of progress and fanned by the breath of intelligence, is the object to which our attention should be directed. For the moment we cease to assist the intellect in its onward march, all the fame it has acquired, all the powers it possessed, will serve only as mourners for its retarded growth. But by earnest application it will secure a brighter constellation in the intellectual hemisphere, and its stars will sparkle with increasing luster. Although the light of the starry lustres shall wax dim and fade away like a wasted taper, but the light of the intellect shall beam forever.

"It will beam as beams the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened west, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of heaven."

— (:o:) —
HEROISM.
— { :o: } —

BY FANNIE THOMPSON.

Heroism is a development of character, which exhibits courage, fortitude, perseverance, and the sublime qualities of our nature. It has commanded the admiration of man from his earliest existence, to the present time. The greatest desire among all races of men is that of becoming a hero. As we unveil the history of the past, we observe that the heroes of antiquity were crowned with highest honors, and were elevated to positions of fame and distinction. And when they passed from earth, they were still honored, yea more than honored, they were worshiped as demi-gods. Heroism has excited the desire to attain to almost perfection in the arts and sciences. The hidden mysteries of Geology, the many wonders of Astronomy, and the difficulties of mathematics have all been brought from behind the screen of mental darkness, through the one desire—that of

gaining a reputation—writing a name one step higher on the tablets of honor, thereby inscribing the names of their Authors among those of heroes. The powers of oratory, too, have been brought out and developed mainly through the motive of gaining a distinction that will enroll another name among the mighty. Four thousand years ago it gave birth to the immortal Iliad, the grandest of all “epic” poems. Thus hero after hero has lived, been honored, died, and then been worshiped. It is not necessary that heroes of the present age be less admired or exalted than those of antiquity. Neither are they. Never, has there been a time when more honors were conferred on the mental giants of to-day. Our military leaders are called heroes. Muscular prize fighters are distinguished as heroes of their profession, but the grandest exhibition of heroism, has not been exhibited on the field of physical strife, amid the clashing of sabres, and the roar of the cannon, but in the mental arena where one strong mind is contending with another, where truth and error have grappled in deadly conflict for the mastery: here has been exhibited the grandest specimens of heroism.

Man was created holy and pure, and had he not violated the one command, he would have dwelt in a paradise forever, with no desire to excel but to make all happy and equal; but since he yielded to temptation, and the sentence of “By the sweat of thy brow, shalt thou earn thy bread,” was his charge, there has been a strife; there is now a bitter strife, and it will continue, until the principles of eternal justice prevail. For six thousand years the din of conflict surrounded us; for six thousand years have the mighty hosts of truth and error been marshaled in deadly conflict, and as century has succeeded century the conflict has deepened. Thousands have fallen victims in the strife, and thousands yet will perish by the wayside, before the victory is won. Among the ancient giants, who have been marshaling the hosts against evil, and who have distinguished themselves as heroes are St. Paul, Luther, Calvin, Wesley, and many others. These have fallen, but others take their places. Slowly, but constantly is the tide of morality rising under the guidance of our present heroes. Ever and anon black clouds cover the disk of our bright hopes, but by a little effort all obstructions are dispersed, and we advance. This is an age and a day of strife, and a fearful conflict is being waged. There is now a more extensive arena than formerly; we are led to ask why there are not more that are distinguished as heroes. The question is answered when we compare the present advancement with the past, and mark the difference. To-day we occupy a position in intelligence, far in advance of a few centuries ago. We now have many strong minds enlisted in the struggle, and the honors are divided among more subjects, which is the reason of their being less difference in minds than formerly.

We now have many heroes, then there were but few. As civilization advances and oppression ceases, we, as a nation stand higher in the re-

spect of the world. The great commanders of the hosts of truth are urging us on, swaying a sceptre over our land summoning all to the conflict, for it is a mighty battle, and requires the assistance of all, that we may be victorious, and stand as a hero for truth and morality. One great reformation, the abolishing of slavery, has been accomplished. Thousands of brave heroes fell before this was secured, but while we lost heroes on the field of strife, we gained for the United States such brilliant honors as will enable us to shine among the most honored nations forever. We are now striking at another evil which, when conquered will place us far in advance of our present enviable position. As a heroic nation, are there any that will compare with us? We think we can safely say that when this one great evil, intemperance, is driven from our land, we can proudly shout that we have "a home for the free and the land of the brave,"—honored among men and nations. As intemperance sinks beneath the waves, infidelity, idolatry and ignorance will loose their balance and sink in the vortex. But a few years ago the doors of many foreign countries were closed against the light of truth, but as the steady drop wears the rock, so have our efforts worn away the principle of superstition, idolatry and ignorance. To-day where these once reigned supreme, the doors have been thrown open and education is working a glorious result.

Thus reformation is succeeding reformation; evil after evil has been suppressed and a brighter era is dawning upon the world. The demand for violent efforts to effect a reform, is gradually ceasing, and soon we hope to see persuasion take the place of barbarous acts. Would the United States be a hero among the nations of the world, it must continue to advance in morals, as it has been for past years. Would we be individual heroes and mental giants, we must labor diligently to accomplish the different reforms, of which we have been speaking. Labor, diligent labor is necessary for the accomplishment of any great reform. If our energies are not suffered to relax, and our zeal for the cause be kept steadfast, our reward is as certain as the cause is noble, and if we fail to "make our mark," a mark characterized with heroism for truth and right, we are only lounging on the verge of success and will by our own neglect fail, when the portals of honor are open to receive us, and the crown, and the heroic wreath, are already prepared for us. We now have the age of progress before us, and would it not be well to ask ourselves as a school, as a senior class, "will we be heroes", or will we stand in reach and in view of the prize, and suffer it to be taken by those, who may be more diligent and energetic? We as a class have been toiling for many terms to receive the reward we now possess. We have looked forward, sometimes with pride, sometimes with fear, to this hour. We have often met as school mates and teachers in yonder building, and there enjoyed ourselves as we were drinking from the fountain of knowledge. Shall we say that we

have been almost as fleeting as shadow, the impressions they have made upon the tablets of our memories will be as enduring as of "Engraven and have met there for the last time? As students no doubt we have. Our association henceforth will be other than school mates and students, yet we will ever cherish with fond remembrance our pleasant school days in Ascension. To the junior and preparatory classes we would say for the class, our best wishes are with you. Many of you look forward to the day when you will be members of the senior class. Some of you will reap these honors next year; we will be numbered among the "Alumni," and battling with the difficulties of life. Do not think that to be a member of the senior class is all that is necessary for your future success. The world will fix the standard you merit, whether you are a "graduate" or not. Be diligent and try to aim to the highest honors. To the Alumni who are now before us we would say your presence encourages us; your success since you stood on the rostrum as seniors, stimulates us to put forth the same effort that you have, and our success, we trust will not be uncertain. To you friends, and patrons, we owe a debt of gratitude for the encouragement you have given us, and the interest you have manifested in our welfare. Honorable trustees it is with great appreciation that we address you. May Ascension Seminary prosper under your management and control in the future as it has in the past, and we trust that each succeeding class, that shall receive the honors of this institution will encourage you to advance in your noble work until this Seminary shall not be excelled by any other institution of a similar character. To the Professors whose toil and diligence has been our guiding star, we cannot speak the sentiments of our hearts. Our future actions, and the pride you take in our success will be your reward. We may have often grieved and discouraged you by our thoughtless indifference. But let the promise "cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days" comfort you.

We trust that you will be permitted to see us occupying the positions of honor to which you have directed us, free from the evils and vices which you have warned us against as a portion of your reward. While we as a senior class bid you farewell as instructors, we shall ever remember you as friends. The chords of affection have been too closely woven into our natures ever to be separated. Death may separate them for a time but they will be reunited in eternity. We trust that whatever may have been done in the past that was displeasing to you will be remembered as the "things of the past," that you will accept our heartfelt gratitude, and that finally may we all meet together around the throne of the great instructor, where the mysteries that are incomprehensible to us now, will be explained. And lastly, I address you my classmates, of the senior class. Months have pleasantly and swiftly glided into the past since we became associated as classmates. Although those months

lead in the rock forever." You may come and go, the cares of life may engage our attention and press heavily upon us, the din of the conflict may rise around us, but pleasant remembrances of our associations will ever be cherished, and will often lift the shadow of gloom from our depressed spirits. It is unnecessary for me to say that our parting causes pain, for each one of you have in your hearts the same contending emotion. In each eye glistens the tear which you have in vain endeavored to suppress, but I fervently hope our separation will only be temporary, and that it will be our happy privilege to meet often.

It is possible that this may be the last occasion at which all will be present, and this thought deepens our sadness; but may we not indulge the pleasant hope: that we will all direct our course in life, in such a manner as to meet the approbation of our Heavenly Father; and by him to be admitted into the habitations of eternal delight. To that period we shall ever look with the bright anticipations of hope, indulging in the pleasing expectation of a joyful reunion which will never be disturbed. Go, dear classmates, enter the field of labor, dare to take your positions firmly, and for truth and right, and may the blessings of God go with you.



SECOND ANNUAL
JOHN S. BAYS GOLD MEDAL

Oratorical Contest

AT

COLONADE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1908



THE MEDAL IS PRESENTED IN LOVING MEMORY OF HIS
FATHER, BY FRED F. BAYS



THE LATE HON. JOHN S. BAYS

Judges

DEAN ENOCH G. HOGATE

JUDGE GEORGE W. SHAW

HON. JOHN E. LAMB

Programme

Overture to "Wilhelm Tell".....*Rossini*

MISSES ST. QUINTON AND GAMBILL

"Work Done for Humanity"..... BEULAH WIMMER

Ingersoll's Oration at His Brother's Grave..... BEESON HUNT

"A Woman's Right"..... HELEN CRAWFORD

"Sing, Smile, Slumber".....*Gounod*

MISS MCMORROW

Toussaint L'Overture!..... PAUL HARBAUGH

"Courage, the Conquest of Life"..... HARRY GOLDBERG

"The American Flag"..... FRANZ WIMMER

Tarantelle.....*Raff*

Octave Etude.....*Chopin*

MISS ST. QUINTON

Programme Continued on Page Five



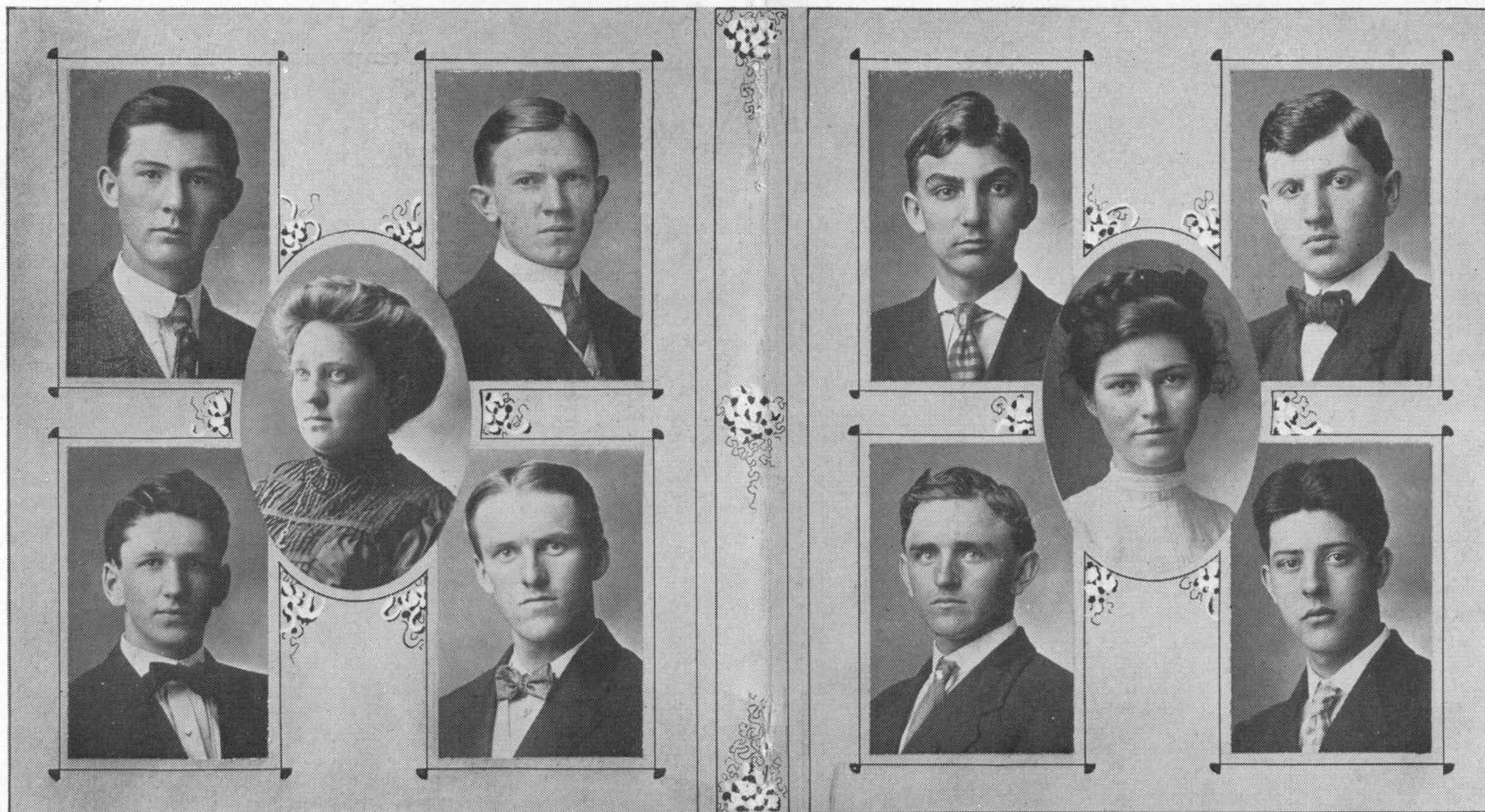
FRED F. BAYS

Programme—Cont'd

"Politics"	NORVAL HARRIS
"The Defense of Hofer"	STEPHAN CAULEY
"Merrily I Roam"	<i>Chleissbarth</i> MISS WOLF
"Toast on Washington and America"	MERCER BEAUCHAMP
"Independence Day"	FLOYD RUSHER
Popular Selections	MISS GAMBILL
Presentation of the Medal	FRED F. BAYS



Second Annual John S. Dags Gold Medal Oratorical Contest



CONTESTANTS FOR 1908—COLONADE THEATRE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 27

Class Officers



Freshman

Dean Chaney, President

Zoe Beasley, Secretary-Treasurer

Colors: Pink and Green

Boom Rah! Boom Rah! Come You Seven,
Freshman Class of 1911.

Sophomore

Herbert Leach, President

Gladys McBride, Vice-President

Zella Sparrow, Secretary

Grace Shaffer, Treasurer

Dombey Mayfield, Sargent-at-Arms

Colors: Old Rose and White.

Zip Alacka, Zip Alacka, Zip Alacka Zack,
Foot Ball, Base Ball, Field and Track;
Wherever We Are We're the Men,
Sophomore Class of 1910.

Juniors

Elise Krug, President

Beeson Hunt, Vice-President

Colors: Green and White.

Zis! Boom! Bah! Get in Line
Junior Class of 1909.

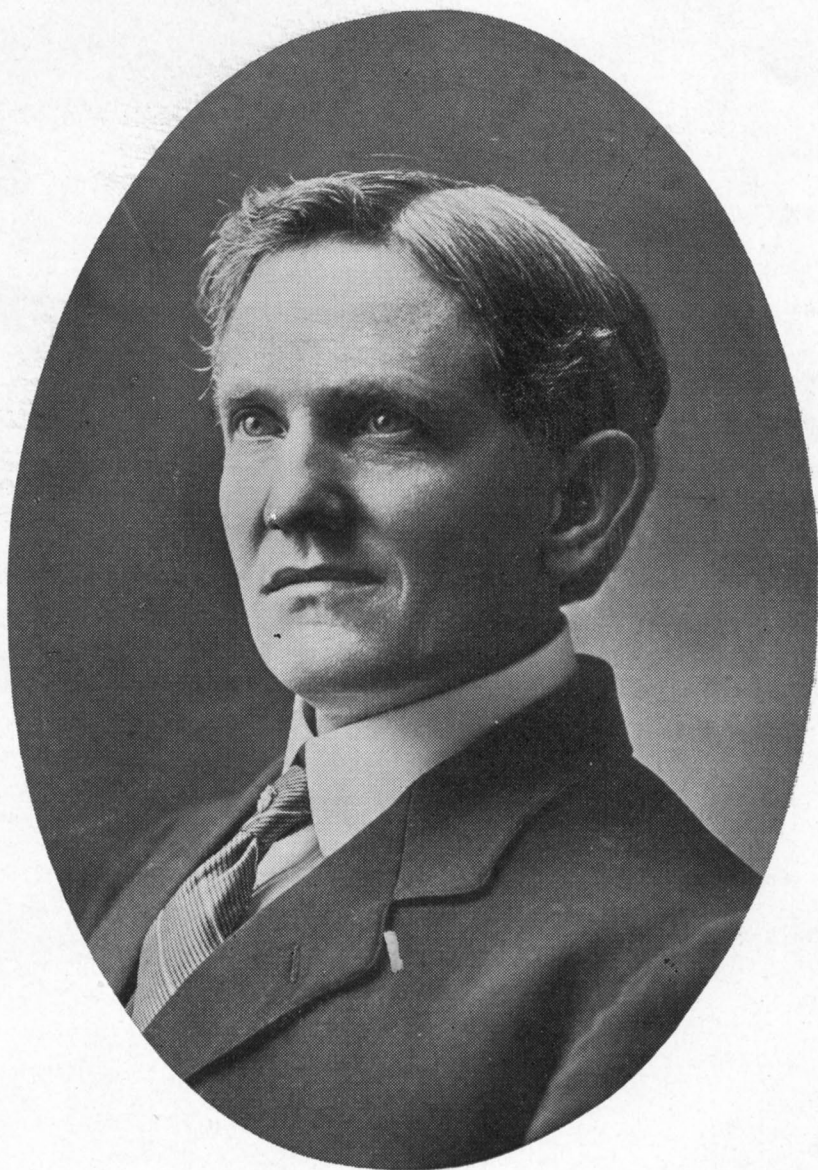
Seniors

Vernon Shepherd, President

Paul Harbaugh, Vice-President

Effie Douthitt, Secretary

Colors: Maroon and White.



SUPT. J. W. HOLTON

High School Faculty

EDWARD C. SNARR, Principal

GUY G. SPEAKER, Science

EVA MYGRANTS, History

GRACE ALLEN, German

ELIZABETH HILL, English

ANNA CUNNINGHAM, Latin

MINNIE WINK, Mathematics



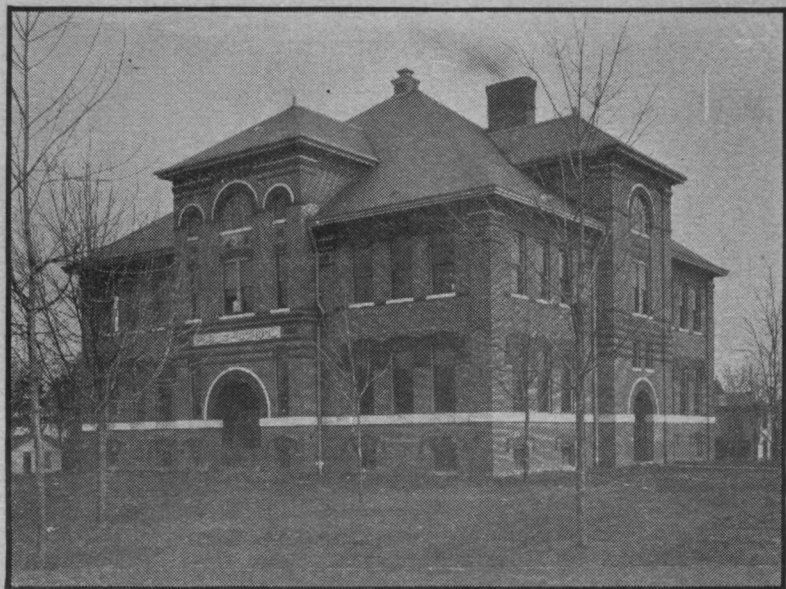
FRED H. McBRIDE
WINNER OF LAST YEAR'S MEDAL

.. **Board of Education**

JAMES M. LANG, President

A. E. HAZELRIGG, Treasurer

JAMES M. BILLMAN, Secretary



SULLIVAN HIGH SCHOOL

CHANEY FAMILY



To Mrs. Chauncy and
Mrs. Bays.
With a word of
good wishes,
Harris Ludlow.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—FREE



Mrs. Zoe Chaney Bays

Sullivan

Indiana

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 24, 1942.

Mrs. Zoe Chaney Bays,
Sullivan, Indiana.

Dear Mrs. Bays:

This is to tell you how much Mrs. Ludlow and I appreciate your kind and gracious letter.

Your kind personal references touch me very much. I have tried very hard to serve our country faithfully and devotedly, and without the slightest partisanship, and it is most encouraging to know that you think I have served creditably. My chief concern now is that I may be able to justify the confidence that was expressed in me at the polls.

We often speak in terms of affection of you and your father and mother. Those bygone years to which you refer in your letter are crowded with delightful memories. To me your father, with his high ideals, was all a congressman ought to be and I will be happy if I may live up to his fine record of service.

I did not know that you have a nephew on the Washington Post. I will look forward to meeting him. Speaking of the Hollidays, I had a message of congratulations after the election from Mary Holliday, but it has been years since I have seen any of them.

Please remember us to your mother, and tell her how much we think of her. I send enclosed a poor little print of myself which tells the story of advancing years and whitening hair.

Very sincerely,

Louis Ludlow

Louisville, Ky.

May 1, 1899

Mr. John S. Bays,

Dear Sir,

I depended on Mr. Cutler disposing of Piano, in order to pay charges on it. - your bill, \$15, & his. I have determined to give it to my daughter. I shall manage to meet bills made for them during the five months they were here.

I cannot assist them any more and regret exceedingly the humiliation it has caused. - I have given up my positions in the schools

and shall make my home with my daughter in Cal. I thank you very much for your kindness, and only wish it were in my power to repay you for it all.

I had a letter from Katie yesterday - Ida was ill and the miserable beggar that has broken up their home and thus added to Katie's burden. God will furnish. I wrote to her, to endeavor to pay charges and retain Pindo

Thanking you sincerely for
your kindness

Very gratefully
S. Pelot.

421 Fourth Avenue

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

May 8, 1908.

Honorable J. C. Chaney,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Congressman:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 5, and to inform you that I have had reserved for you and Mrs. Chaney accommodations at the West Point Hotel, where the other members of the Board will stay during their visit to the Academy.

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. H. Herron".

Captain, 2nd Cavalry, Adjutant.

MAJ. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL U. S. A.
GRAND MARSHAL

BRIG. GEN. JOHN A. JOHNSTON
CHIEF OF STAFF

MAJ. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, GENERAL STAFF, U.S.A.
ADJUTANT GENERAL

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS
THOMAS P. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN
MARSHAL CIVIC DIVISION

WILLIAM T. GALLIHER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN

WALTER H. KLOPPER, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN

ALAN O. CLEPHANE, SECRETARY

ADAMS BUILDING
1335 F STREET NORTHWEST

Inaugural Parade, March 4, 1909

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL

ROOM NO. 221, WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Lee F. Bays,

February 22nd, 1909

c/o Hon. John C. Chaney,

Hotel Everett,

Washington, D. C.

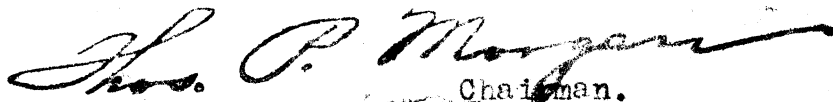
Dear Sir:

Referring to this Committee, permit me to tender you the position of mounted Aide to be assigned to the Civic division of the Inaugural Parade, with the understanding that the horse equipment will be as required by the regulation, which will be issued by the Grand Marshal.

It is also a part of the regulation that each Aide furnish his own mount without expense to the Inaugural Committee.

Kindly inform me whether or not it will suit your convenience to accept this appointment, which is tendered at the suggestion of Hon. John C. Chaney.

Very truly yours,


Chairman.

I also enclose memorandum as to dress and equipment each Aide is required to furnish.

MAJ. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL U.S.A.
GRAND MARSHAL

BRIG. GEN. JOHN A. JOHNSTON
CHIEF OF STAFF

MAJ. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, GENERAL STAFF, U.S.A.
ADJUTANT GENERAL

Inaugural Parade, March 4, 1909

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL

ROOM NO. 221, WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

THOMAS P. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN
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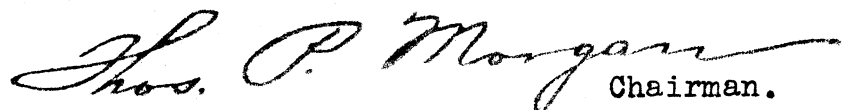
Referring to the mounted Aides to the Marshal of the Civic Division of the Inaugural Parade, General John A. Johnston, ~~Chief of Staff, has appointed Mr. William F. Mahony to have~~ charge of mounts, and he will furnish the following at the prices stated, which the regulation requires each Aide to have:

For a horse without equipment	\$ 8.00
For a horse with bridle and saddle	10.00
For a horse with bridle, saddle, and shod with rubber fore shoes	12.00
A regulation saddlecloth	1.00
2 bridle rosettes	.50
Spurs	.75
Gloves (State size)	.90

If you desire to obtain your mount and other equipment through Mr. William F. Mahony, please remit money order as soon as possible to Mr. William F. Mahony, Inspector of Mounts, Room 221, War Department, Washington, D. C.

The regulation as to dress will be Prince Albert coat, black trousers, and silk hat.

Very truly yours,


Chairman.

In remitting to Mr. Mahony, please state height and weight.

MAJ. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL U. S. A.
GRAND MARSHAL

BRIG. GEN. JOHN A. JOHNSTON
CHIEF OF STAFF

MAJ. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, GENERAL STAFF, U.S.A.
ADJUTANT GENERAL

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS
THOMAS P. MORGAN, CHAIRMAN
MARSHAL CIVIC DIVISION

WILLIAM T. GALLIHER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN

WALTER H. KLOPPER, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN

ALAN O. CLEPHANE, SECRETARY

ADAMS BUILDING
1335 F STREET NORTHWEST

Inaugural Parade, March 4, 1909

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL

ROOM NO. 221, WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 22nd, 1909.

Dear Sir:-

In view of the fact that many of those who have accepted invitations to act as mounted Aides, have inquired whether or not it is absolutely necessary for them to secure their mount through Mr. William F. Mahony, I write to inform you that it is not imperative, for the reason that you can provide your own horse through such channels as may best suit you, but it is absolutely necessary that you should purchase through Mr. S. N. Meyer, 1231 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. the following articles:

Regulation saddlecloth	\$1.00
2 bridle rosettes	.50
1 pair gloves	.90
1 blue sash	1.35

You will observe that the requirement for blue sash is a new provision, and has but recently been decided upon.

Mr. Meyer states that if you wish him to furnish the above articles, your order must be placed immediately.

You will be notified in ample time where to report on the 4th of March.

Yours truly,

Thos. P. Morgan
Chairman.

Feb. 25, 1909.

Mr. Wm. F. Mahony,
Room 221, War Department.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am requested by Hon. John C. Chaney, of the Hotel Everett, Washington, D. C. to order full horse equipment of mounted aide for his appointee, Mr. Lee F. Bays, Care of Hon. John C. Chaney, Hotel Everett, Washington, D. C., as follows:

Horse with bridle, saddle, and rubber fore shoes	\$12.00
1 regulation saddlecloth	1.00
2 bridle rosettes	.50
1 pair gloves	.90
1 blue sash	1.35

Yours truly,

Chairman.

MAJ. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL U.S.A.
GRAND MARSHAL

BRIG. GEN. JOHN A. JOHNSTON
CHIEF OF STAFF

MAJ. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, GENERAL STAFF, U.S.A.
ADJUTANT GENERAL

Inaugural Parade, March 4, 1909

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL

ROOM NO. 221, WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

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ADAMS BUILDING
1335 F STREET NORTHWEST

Feb. 25, 1909.

Hon. John C. Chaney,

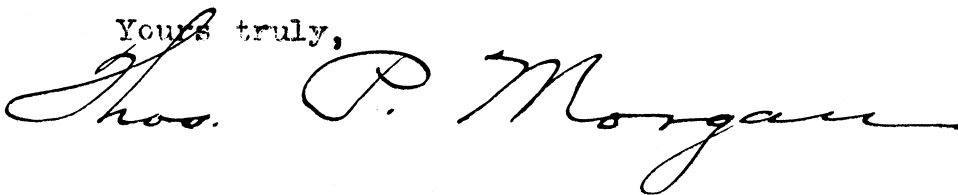
Hotel Everett,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As requested by your telephone message of this morning,
I have ordered full horse equipment for Mr. Lee F. Bays, as per
attached copy of letter.

Yours truly,



Chairman.

Enclosure.

Department of State,
Washington, July 29, 1892.

To the Diplomatic and Consular
Officers of the United States.
Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in introducing
to you Mr. John C. Chaney, an Attorney for
the Department of Justice, who is about to
proceed abroad.

I bespeak for Mr. Chaney your
official courtesies.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
John W. Foster.

W. W. DUDLEY.
L. T. MICHENER.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"MICHLEY."

DUDLEY & MICHENER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
PACIFIC BUILDING,
P. O. BOX 14, STATION G,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 14th, 1902.

Hon. John C. Chaney,
Sullivan, Indiana.

Dear Chaney:-

Dudley joins me in hearty congratulations upon your nomination. Of course we are not able to see why a good lawyer with a good practice should want to be in Congress. We acknowledge that there is room for a difference of opinion on that subject. We sincerely wish your election and hope you will not fail to call upon us whenever you need friendly intervention in the Republican Congressional Committee. With best wishes I remain,

Very truly yours,

L. T. Michener

CHANEY FAMILY

How John C. Chaney

J. EUGENE CHANEY

UNITED STATES CORPS CADETS

Graduation Hop

Thursday evening February thirteenth
nineteen hundred and eight

at nine o'clock

Cullum Hall



The Class of Nineteen Eight
United States Military Academy
requests the honor of your presence
at its

Graduating Exercises
Friday morning February the fourteenth
at half past ten o'clock
Cullum Memorial Hall
West Point, New York

Class Roll

Earl James Atkisson	California	Blaine Andrew Dixon	Wisconsin
Ray Longfellow Avery	New Hampshire	Richard Donovan	Kentucky
Henry Fairfax Ayres	At Large	Robert Starrs Aloysius Dougherty	California
Agard Hyde Bailey	Michigan	Leonard H. Drennan	Illinois
Clair Warren Baird	Pennsylvania	William Eugene Dunn	Iowa
Lester David Baker	Connecticut	Glen Edgar Edgerton	Kansas
William Ambrose Barker	Oregon	Olin Oglesby Ellis	Texas
George Washington Beavers, Jr.	New York	Stewart Oscar Elting	Vermont
Charles Hartwell Bonesteel	At Large	William Walter Erwin	Kansas
Arthur Edward Bouton	New York	William Jay Fitzmaurice	Ohio
George Cleveland Bowen	South Carolina	Robert Howe Fletcher, Jr.	At Large
John Kimball Brown	Minnesota	Enoch Barton Garey	Maryland
Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.	At Large	William Henry Garrison, Jr.	New York
James Henry Burns	New York	Harold Geiger	New Jersey
James Eugene Chaney	Maryland	George Barrett Glover, Jr.	New Jersey
Richard Tide Coiner	Washington	George Rodman Goethals	Massachusetts
Robert Christie Cotton	Missouri	Philip Gordon	At Large
Halvor Geigus Coulter	Utah	Telesphor George Gottschalk	Wisconsin
Harry Bowers Crea	Illinois	Elbert Lynn Grisell	Indiana
Ernest Grove Cullum	Ohio	Homer McLaughlin Groninger	Pennsylvania
Richard Edgar Cummins	Montana	Charles Lacey Hall	At Large
James Hutchings Cunningham	Massachusetts	Henry Wallace Hall	Alabama
John Francis Curry	New York	Arthur James Kanon	Connecticut
Emile Victor Cutrer	Mississippi	Charles Dudley Hartman	Connecticut
Allison Barnes Deans, Jr.	North Carolina	Edward Seery Hayes	Tennessee
Elmer Cuthbert Desobry	Louisiana	Leighton Wilson Hazlehurst, Jr.	Georgia
Oliver Andrews Dickinson	Massachusetts	John Hutchison Hester	Mississippi

Horace Meek Kickam	Indiana	Roger Sheffield Parrott	Ohio
Harvey Douglas Higley	Iowa	Louis Lindsay Pendleton	Tennessee
Roy Alison Hill	Kansas	Virgil Lee Peterson	Kentucky
Alfred Harold Habley	New York	John Randolph Peyton	Florida
Everett Strait Hughes	Minnesota	Edward Willis Putney	Connecticut
Charles Shattuck Jackson	West Virginia	Lawrence Campbell Ricker	Maine
West Chute Jacobs	At Large	Robert Clive Rodgers	Pennsylvania
Alexander Long James, Jr.	North Carolina	John Wesley Niesz Schulz	West Virginia
Sanderford Jarman	Louisiana	Chester Amos Shephard	Minnesota
Thomas Jefferson Johnson	Kentucky	Nathan Crary Shiverick	Nebraska
John Thomas Kennedy	South Carolina	Homer Karon Slaughter	Missouri
Thomas Clement Loneragan	Missouri	Rodney Hiram Smith	At Large
Albert-Lawrence Lousialot	Louisiana	Thomas Jefferson Smith, Jr.	Kentucky
Gibbes Lykes	South Carolina	Albert Lee Sneed	Arkansas
James Wilbur Lyon	New Jersey	Theodore Kendall Spencer	Massachusetts
Yvoir Montefiore Marks	Idaho	Edward Alexander Stockton, Jr.	Pennsylvania
Gilbert Marshall	Louisiana	Clarence Lynn Sturdevant	Wisconsin
George Auguste Matile	At Large	Edwin Vase Sumner	Massachusetts
Lawrence Wright McIntosh	Massachusetts	Francis Ludwick Sward	Nebraska
Owen Ralph Meredith	Nebraska	Thomas Alexander Terry	Alabama
Edgar Simpson Miller	Pennsylvania	Edwin Martin Watson	Virginia
Henry Clinton Kress Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	Walter Reed Weaver	At Large
John Harold Muncaster	South Carolina	Henry John Weeks	Iowa
Richard David Newman	New York	Franklin Langley Whitley	Missouri
Charles Kilbourne Nulsen	Mississippi	Arthur Earl Willbourn	Virginia
Carl Cogswell Oakes	New Hampshire	James Clifford Williams	Alabama
Robert Emmett O'Brien	Indiana	Sumner McBee Williams	South Carolina
		Edward Nicholl Woodbury	Kentucky



Beward of Merit

Presented to *John K. Chang*
as an honorable testimony of approba-
tion for industry, punctuali'y and good
conduct.

H. S. Meiller Teacher.

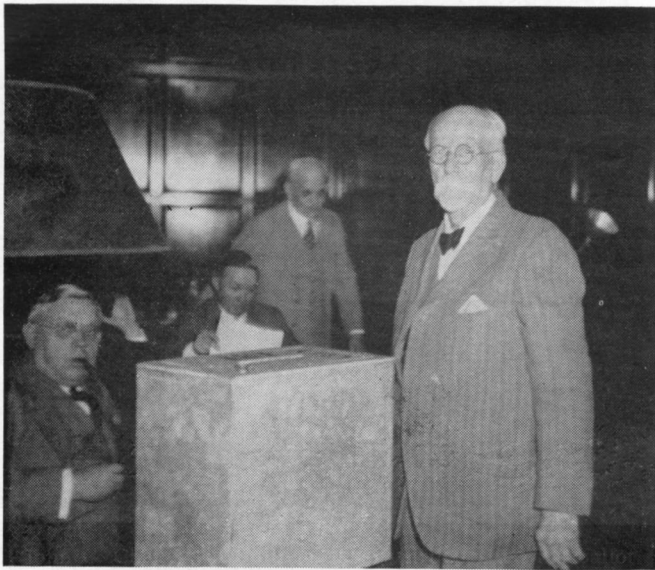
THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. ^{and} Mrs. Lee Fenton Pays,
Care of Hon. John C. Chaney,
House of Representatives.

Representative Chaney.

*Please present this card
at The White House
May the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth
Conference on Conservation of Natural Resources*

The President
invites the participation of
Representative Chaney
in a Conference on
The Conservation of Natural Resources
to be held at
The White House
May thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth
1908



John C. Chaney, of Sullivan, has just deposited his ballot.

Forgetfulness.

It has been said by
some one that - one of
the peculiar characteristics
of eminent lawyers
in New York is
forgetfulness; they
forget names of
clients, places and
dates; that some of
them even study to
forget these things.

Once upon a time
one of their number,
a prominent and very
successful barrister,
was suddenly taken
ill and died.

After the obsequies
the bar met, as
all bars do, and
one of the lawyers
was designated to
draw up the usual

stereotyped report.
When Court convened
the lawyer charged
with presenting the
report, arose and
spoke about as
follows:
May it please the Court,
your honor, it is
universally recognized
as one of the inscrutable

mysteries of this world,
that while we are
in the midst of
life we, are also
in the midst of
death. But recently
one of our number,
in the flush of
vigorous manhood,
suddenly passed away.
Our friend and
brother has paid the
last debt of nature.

No more will this
Charming circle be
graced by his presence.
He is gone forever.
No more will his
sonorous voice
awaken the echoes
within these sacred
precincts. It is
stilled forever.

In the sudden death
of the Honorable—
er—er—(forgetting
the name, and
adjusting his eye-
glasses), ah! the
Hon. Caleb Cushing,
the legal profession
has met an irreparable
loss. Eminently wise
in counsel, one of
the intimate friends

and associates in early
life of the great
Constitutional lawyer,
orator, and statesman
of New England,
Senator - er - er -
(forgetting the name
and adjusting his
eye-glasses) ah!
Daniel Webster, his
record at the bar was
one to be envied
and emulated.

Amid all the cares,
perplexities and vicissitudes
of our noble profession,
we are constantly re-
minded of the brevity of
life. That so many of
us are yet spared we
ought to be devoutly
thankful to (again
forgetting the name and
adjusting his eye-glasses)
ah! Almighty God.

The within is from
Bright.

aug 6. /02
Dear Chas

Come up to this
House this evening
2006. G. W. W.
J. M. Brown

It was during the great Civil war, when brother was arrayed against brother, father against son, and the fate of this mighty nation hung trembling in the balance, our friend and late associate was often called to the seat of government, at Washington to counsel with that great and good man, the immortal (forgetting the name and adjusting his eye glasses) ah!

Abraham Lincoln.

Trained in his youth and
early manhood to reverence
the Holy Evangelists - our
brother was one of the
devout members of
Plymouth Church, and
was ever the devoted
friend of that great and
peerless pulpit orator -
er - er - (forgetting the
name and adjusting his
eye-glasses) ah! the
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

San Miguel Mining Co.

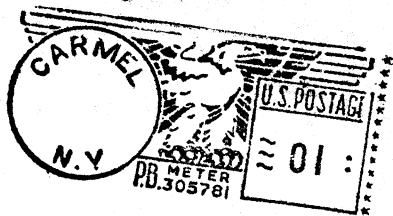
About Villa destroying mining
machinery & capture of our people.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

See ^{Congressman} Cannon, ~~and~~ have him see
~~President~~ Taft and get Taft to
instruct Magill to use his best
efforts for their safety.

NONPROFIT ORG.
AD'L 1/4¢ PD.



Mrs. Zoe Chaney Bayo
210 N. Broad
Sullivan, Ind.

Papas Address

Ejutla Jalisco, Mexico

If a telegram this address

La Mina San Miguel

La Union de Jula Jalisco
Mexico

mines name

San Miguel, but that has nothing
to do with the address.